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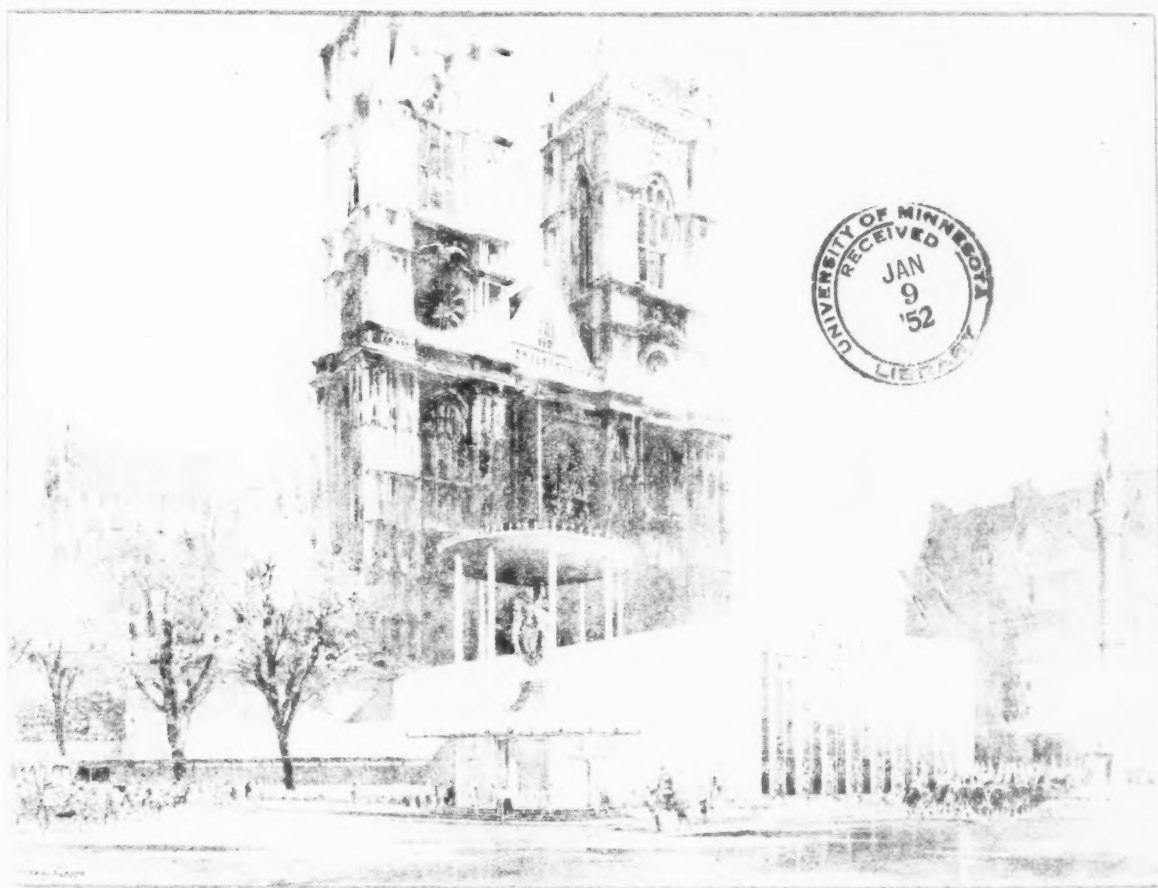
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*Journal*

# THE JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF BRITISH ARCHITECTS

66 PORTLAND PLACE LONDON W1 • TWO SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE

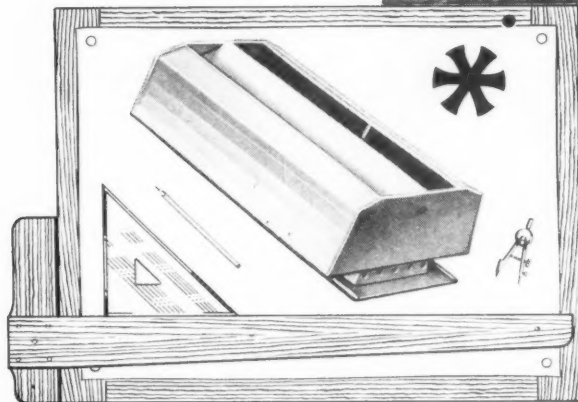


*The Coronation Annexe to Westminster Abbey. From a perspective drawing.*

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THIRD SERIES VOL 60 NUMBER 2 : : DECEMBER 1952 : : TWO SHILLINGS & SIXPENCE  
66 PORTLAND PLACE LONDON W1 : TELEPHONE: LANGHAM 5721-7 : TELEGRAMS: RIBAZO WESDO LONDON

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## Birthday Honours

Mr. Leighton Irwin [F] was made a C.M.G. in the Birthday Honours List.

## R.I.B.A. Activities in the New Year

The first Sessional Paper in the New Year will be delivered by Mr. Peter Shephard, B.Arch. (L'pool), A.M.T.P.I. [A] on 6 January on *Landscape and Architecture*, a subject which today more than ever before is within the province of the architect. On 20 January Mr. W. A. Allen, B.Arch. [A] of B.R.S. will deliver a Science Lecture on *Modern American Factories*. Mr. Allen recently spent some time in the U.S.A. visiting the principal factory designers. His paper will discuss in some detail planning, structural design, heating, ventilation and lighting, which are now becoming largely standardised. He will also deal with cost, investment policy, relation with clients, organisation and erection and he will illustrate a few outstanding examples.

On 31 December and 2 January Mr. Hope Bagenal, D.C.M. [F], will deliver the Christmas Holiday Lectures, for which there has already been an unprecedented demand for tickets so that an audience of at least 500 is assured. For the older and more scholarly there will be the Inigo Jones Exhibition which closes on 3 January.

## Substitute for a Foundation Stone

The ceremonial casting of a reinforced concrete column was substituted recently at the Plashet County Secondary School at East Ham for the traditional, but today largely false, foundation stone laying. The chairman of the Education Committee with a 'gang' of three councillors of the East Ham Corporation mixed, placed and tamped the concrete for one of the main columns of the building. They ran the mixer, poured in two skip loads and tamped the concrete with stainless steel tamping rods which were slightly modified for use as fire poker and presented to them by the general contractor, Mr. Bernard Sunley. The architect, Mr. George Whitby, M.B.E. [A], then inspected and approved the work, whereupon the chairman of the Education Committee, Alderman W. E. Hurford, declared the column 'well and truly cast'. There was the usual slight assistance from workmen, including the use of a vibrator on the shuttering, but otherwise the 'gang' did a good job and one involving far more labour than the customary dab with a trowel and tap of a mallet, so much so that Alderman Hurford said he hoped there would be no trouble with the trades unions. The column will be free-standing in the entrance hall and carry a bronze plaque commemorating the ceremony.

## The R.I.B.A. Travelling Exhibitions

Good progress is being made with the first of the R.I.B.A. travelling exhibitions which are being prepared under the general title of 'The Architect and You'. This exhibition deals with housing and has been designed to illustrate the architect's contribution to the problems of siting, layout and landscaping. A brief historical introduction shows how the architect's client is today a community or group rather than an individual. The main part of the exhibition illustrates with photographs of contemporary house grouping the way in which architects ensure environments worth living in and worth looking at.

The exhibition consists of 30 panels mounted on light portable stands specially designed for easy erection; it is so arranged that it can be adapted to suit rooms of varying shape and having a floor space of about 30 ft. by 20 ft. Erection will be simple: it will be necessary merely to lift the stands from their travelling cases and link them together.

It is hoped to have the housing exhibition ready in February so that it can be seen by members of the Allied Societies' Conference at their next meeting and to have it on show to the public at the R.I.B.A. for a week or ten days about the end of the month.

The Royal Institute are prepared to lend the exhibition free of charge to responsible bodies for showing in art galleries, museums, public libraries, department stores and other suitable places frequented by the general public, the only obligatory expense to the borrower being the cost of forwarding the exhibition to the next centre. The itinerary will be arranged to ensure that the distances between centres are as short as possible. It would greatly help if those wishing to borrow the exhibition would communicate as soon as possible with the Royal Institute, preferably stating alternative dates, so that the planning of the itinerary can be started.

## Journal: Bound Copies

The fifty-ninth volume of the 3rd series of the R.I.B.A. JOURNAL was completed with the October issue. It will be possible to provide a limited number of bound volumes as in previous years, and these should be available early in April 1953. Loose numbers of the volume must be returned in exchange for the bound volume.

Orders should be addressed to the Secretary, R.I.B.A. The styles are as follows: Bound in paper sides, strong linen back, 7s. 6d., plus 1s. 3d. postage. Bound in buckram boards, gilt lettering, 12s. 6d., plus 1s. 3d. postage. Buckram binding cases, 6s., plus 9d. postage.

## Care of Churches

Members will be aware of the appeal launched by the Archbishop of Canterbury to raise a sum of £4 million for repairing and maintaining our heritage of English churches, in accordance with the recommendation of the Commission set up by the Church Assembly.

The Central Council for the Care of Churches has been in touch with the R.I.B.A. with a view to the preparation of a list of the names of architects with previous experience of survey and restoration work on churches and ancient buildings. This list is being prepared on a territorial basis, and the Presidents of Allied Societies in England have already been consulted. There remains to prepare a list of architects in London and Middlesex with the appropriate experience.

Any metropolitan member who is *not* a member of any Allied Society and who wishes his name to be included should write to the Secretary R.I.B.A. at once. Particulars of work carried out and the names of the churches or ancient buildings and dates must be given. Lists will then be forwarded to the Central Council for the Care of Churches and will be made available for diocesan and parochial authorities who may wish to select an architect.

## The 1953 Housing Medal Competition

The Ministry of Housing and Local Government have issued the conditions for next year's housing medal competitions. The closing date for entries is 28 February 1953. In Circular No. 86/52 announcing the competition, the Minister draws attention to the ideas behind the plans in 'Houses 1952' and to his request for an increased use of non-traditional methods of construction. These two measures are intended to secure the greatest possible number of good houses and they both raise special aspects of design. In judging the entries particular attention will be paid to these two problems. As in previous years, the competition is being held in collaboration with the Royal Institute.

## Coronation Preparations

Last month the Minister of Works, the Rt. Hon. David Eccles, M.P., held a Press Conference at which he described the work for which he is responsible in connection with the Coronation ceremony next June, including the annexe to Westminster Abbey. Mr. Eric Bedford [A], Chief Architect to the Ministry, and Mr. William S. Bryant [A], Senior Architect in charge, explained the design for the annexe, which has to provide accommodation for the reception of the Queen and the marshalling of the procession into the Abbey, but the site is restricted and surrounded by buildings; further, space must be left between the annexe and the Westminster School Memorial for the royal coach to pass into Dean's Yard.

The youth of the Queen suggested that the design of the annexe should be in a style more light and lively than that of previous coronations, and as it will be the arrival and departure point of the Queen, the best view must be provided from as many vantage points as possible; prominence will therefore be given to the entrance by letting it stand forward of the north screen wall. Tall posts at the angles will rise to support a circular dished canopy, and on the central flagstaff will be a brilliantly-coloured coat of arms. A transparent canopy will protect the doorway, and just above it a curved roof will cover the entrance lobby.

The first annexe, built in 1831 for the coronation of William IV, was constructed of wood quartering and boarding, with a cloth-lined roof; this time the need for economy has enforced a structure of similar lightness, and the annexe will be built in light tubular steel framing roofed with asbestos and felt, while timber and painted hardboard will clad the walls. The western side will be almost completely filled with a mullioned and semi-transparent window decorated with conventional motifs, and along the foot will stand the ten 'Queen's beasts', to be executed by Mr. James A. Woodford, R.A.

Our cover picture shows the perspective drawing of the annexe.

## Totem Pole

presented by the R.A.I.C.

At the Council Meeting on 4 November Mr. A. Graham Henderson, Past President, formally presented to the Royal Institute the totem pole which had been sent by the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada as a token of esteem and in commemoration of the visit of Mr. Henderson, Mrs. Henderson and the Secretary, R.I.B.A., to Canada in May of this year.

In making the presentation Mr. Henderson said he knew the Royal Institute would greatly prize this gift as a token of the very cordial relations which existed between the two Institutes and that it was indeed a symbol of goodwill and friendship. He thought that the four superimposed figures might perhaps be taken to represent the architect at the bottom, carrying the contractor, the client and, above all, the Ministry of Works!

Since Mr. Henderson made the presentation Mr. J. Roxburgh Smith, Past President of the R.A.I.C., has sent a rather more exact description. The traditional Indian totem pole, he says, is a kind of heraldic device, bearing the symbol of the tribe, either an animal, a bird or a fish. It was never an idol to be worshipped, but was erected in front of Indian lodges. With generations of intermarriage, 'quarterings' were introduced, the devices of several tribes being superimposed. This pole, said Mr. Roxburgh Smith, honours a chief of the eagle tribe as the eagle is at the top. Below are a wolf, a raven, and a bear which is eating a whale. These devices have symbolical meanings based on legends of which the origins are in many cases lost.

The pole is carved from argillite, a stone which is comparatively soft when first quarried and which can be cut with a knife; it hardens after exposure to the air. This pole was carved by an Indian named Moody, he having assumed the name of Colonel Moody who was one of the 'fathers' of British Columbia.

Mr. Roxburgh Smith said that in making their choice of a totem pole as a gift, the R.A.I.C. desired to present something which was both truly native and representative of all Canada. But, he said, he hoped the form of the gift would not be emphasised at the expense of the sentiments of esteem and affection which accompanied it.

## R.I.B.A. Diary

TUESDAY 9 DECEMBER TO SATURDAY 3 JANUARY. Inigo Jones Exhibition. Monday to Friday, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. (Closed 24 to 28 December inclusive.)

WEDNESDAY 24 DECEMBER, 12.30 P.M. R.I.B.A. offices close for Christmas holiday. Re-open Monday, 29 December, 9.30 a.m.

TUESDAY 6 JANUARY, 6 P.M. General Meeting. Announcement of Award of Prizes and Studentships. *Landscape and Architecture*. Peter Shephard, A.M.T.P.I. [A].

6 JANUARY—3 FEBRUARY. Exhibition of drawings submitted for Prizes and Studentships 1953. Mon.-Fri. 10 a.m.—7 p.m. Saturday 10 a.m.—5 p.m.

MONDAY 12 JANUARY, 6 P.M. at Sir John Soane's Museum. Library Group Meeting. Mr. John Summerson, C.B.E., F.S.A. [A] will introduce the Wren, Dance, Adam and Soane drawings possessed by the Museum.

TUESDAY 20 JANUARY, 6 P.M. Science Lecture. *The Modern American Factory*, W. A. Allen [A].





# Presentation of the Royal Gold Medal for 1952 to George Grey Wornum [F]

At the R.I.B.A. 12 November 1952

## The President in the Chair

**The President:** As you know, His Late Majesty King George VI, on the recommendation of the Royal Institute of British Architects, awarded the Royal Gold Medal for Architecture for 1952 to Mr. Grey Wornum. It is a particular pleasure to welcome this distinguished architect, this well loved colleague and old friend of many years standing, and to have with us this evening Mrs. Wornum. It is very agreeable to have our friend with us in this great building for which our affection grows. The more we work in it and the more we see it, the more we admire it and the greater our admiration for the architect.

I should like to give you a few dry facts about Mr. Wornum, particularly for those here who do not know much about his career. He was a Fellow of this Institute in 1923, President of the Architectural Association in 1929 and 1930, he was awarded the London Architecture Bronze Medal in 1938, and he is an Honorary Corresponding Member of the American Institute of Architects. His buildings speak for themselves and, in any case, any verbal description of them is safe in the hands of Mr. Edward Maufe, himself a Gold Medallist and who, in a typically gracious gesture, presented to the Institute the bust by Mr. Charles Wheeler which is to be seen in the vestibule. I will now call on Mr. Edward Maufe to speak on the work of Mr. Grey Wornum.

**Mr. Edward Maufe, R.A., M.A., Hon.L.L.D. [F]:** We are indebted to Grey Wornum for fine building in many different spheres. He has enriched our spirit in public and private buildings, in the housing of the people and in the internal architecture of our great ships. But, in the short time at my disposal, I think it is more profitable to concentrate on two aspects of his work, rather than to attempt to range over all his many achievements.

First, I should like to take this building in which we are. It is the job of the architect to give shelter to man and to do it in such a way that it is not only shelter for his body but also for his mind—each building to be the special solution of the special circumstances. Here, for instance, Wornum had to satisfy the peculiar requirements of a very special learned society, and it would be difficult to imagine a more happy solution to the problem, for not only is this a most happy building in which to work, but in it our mind is continually uplifted by its intellectual content. The building is not only a pleasure to look at outside,

but it is a triumph of internal space. The plan and elevation have frequently been praised, but there is more to it than that, for its section and its internal volume are also a delight. Just to walk about in this building is a tonic for any architect.

Secondly, let us turn our minds to the layout of Parliament Square, a work for which Grey Wornum has not yet received due appreciation, and I would ask the Press in particular to make amends for this. The new Parliament Square clearly has enhanced the nation's spirit. The way that the terrace on the north side inflects the Big Ben tower and the way that the western tree-lined terrace leads to the north transept of the Abbey are quite simply the work of genius when one realises that this has been done without losing the quiet contrasting lawn, and that all has come together to form a peaceful, most interesting and masterly piece of civic planning.

I am one of those who think that all our aesthetic likes and dislikes are founded on preferences originally necessary for survival and that beauty comes from function based on early and vitally useful instincts. This is one more thought that encourages us to build up our designs on function—not function only in the narrow practical sense, but function that includes the spirit. It is only the modern functionalist who so unaccountably neglects the spirit and who so unaccountably seems to think that he is the first of the functionalists.

I feel that Grey Wornum has this philosophy in his mind, for with it all worry about 'styles' disappears, since from the *genius loci* the design is built up and, as the local conditions are always different, so too the design is always different from what has gone before. Indeed, it is the special circumstances that one particularly welcomes, for they give a fertile limit to the problem in hand.

The function of art is to give shape to the formless and ever to perceive the more excellent way to resolve the problem. So often we find one generation ignoring the discoveries of the one before and making the same old mistakes. We must make careful study of all the factors in order that out of a knowledge of the past we may fulfil our obligations to the future. Apart from its aesthetic value, fine building gives a sense of continuity to a people—what might be called a time dimension—and it is doubtful whether a nation can have a true sense of its future and its obligations



to posterity unless it also has a true sense of its past. The durability of fine building remains a chief means of expressing these fundamental things.

If we are successful in our design, though the striving may have been long, yet the result will appear effortless. It is this apparently effortless fine building that we so clearly perceive, and so gladly greet, in the work of our dear Grey Wornum and for which we honour him to-night.

**The President:** I now call upon Mr. John Gloag to speak.

**Mr. John Gloag [Hon. A]:** It is a very great privilege to be called upon to speak on this occasion when this great Institute is doing honour to a great architect. I have known Grey Wornum for over twenty-one years, and I have learned more from him about

the spirit of architecture than from any amount of reading I have done or from any scrutiny of buildings in any part of the world.

Grey Wornum has excelled in maintaining that continuity to which Mr. Maufe referred in his speech. He has, in his work, become a repository of the English tradition. Everything he has done is stamped with the mark of English genius for doing the right thing in the quiet way, and his work has been a most necessary corrective to many of the bleak doctrines which have haunted architecture during the last quarter of a century—at a time when we were having great reaction from the exuberance of the Victorian period, at a time when many people were saying that the thing to do is to leave out and not to put in.

I have known Grey Wornum's work closely as an industrial designer, and I have seen him operating on design research committees. I have watched with tremendous admiration, and sometimes almost with fear, his capacity for probing into a problem, but in probing into the problem he has never forgotten the human likeness which all the work of man must bear if it is to be tolerable to humanity.

There is a great deal in hereditary influence, and I recall that one of the wisest books I have ever read was called *The Analysis of Ornament*, written by Grey Wornum's grandfather—it was first published 97 years ago—who was Ralph Nicholson Wornum, Keeper and Secretary of the National Gallery in the middle of the nineteenth century. That book contains a great deal of wisdom, and consciously or unconsciously, in his approach to design it is highly probable that Grey Wornum has put into practice some of those clearly enunciated principles of his grandfather.

I have no more to say because men far more capable than I am can describe in detail and can appraise the architectural work of Grey Wornum, but I should like to pay a tribute to his abiding wisdom and immense patience. I speak here from very close personal experience of him because we have collaborated in a literary connection, and friendship and respect that have survived literary collaboration is something to wonder at.

Mr. Wornum's work has shown and has underlined time and again the immense significance which the architect to-day has for industrial design. I know that I am supposed by many people—and have indeed suspected it myself—to have a bee in my bonnet about industrial design, but Mr. Wornum's work both as a designer and an architect has shown me continually that the architect is to-day the master designer responsible for every aspect of design, particularly when he has the genius, human understanding, patience and profound knowledge of Grey Wornum.

**The President:** I now call upon Mr. H. Austen Hall to speak.

**Mr. Austen Hall [F]:** I feel honoured to be taking a part in the proceedings this evening. Grey Wornum has won a secure

place in the hearts of all his colleagues, and this building is the work by which he will always be remembered. We have had twenty years here, years of growing membership and increased prosperity, and those who come here to attend functions as well as those who work here feel at home in surroundings which continue to excite our admiration as well as to satisfy our requirements. We are all grateful to him for this enduring monument to his skill.

Grey Wornum is an original artist whose background was strictly traditional, as it should be in all our schools. On this firm foundation of scholarship—and I repeat scholarship—he has developed an original style which is marked by great fertility in design. In this building every detail bears the mark of his personal work, and, what is more important, of the fun he had in doing it. Grey's work is as lively and gay as his natural temperament, and his work is a continuous delight because he is a delightful man.

I have not seen the ships he has designed, but I hear they are magnificent. I want to say a few words about Parliament Square, the most intelligent development I know of any open space in London. The more I go there the more I am impressed with the imagination which he has shown. How admirable is the alignment of the terrace on the north door of the Abbey in one direction and the tower of Big Ben on the other. The width and scale of the paths are finely judged, and the grass is left in noble simplicity to complete the whole. The statesmen are gently gathered together under the trees in orderly fashion, and he has even made them all look in the same direction, a thing they never managed to do in their lifetime! I would support that which Mr. Maufe said, namely, that the Press might at long last do Parliament Square fair justice. It is a masterpiece and we ought to be very proud of it.

What possibilities this fine scheme suggests for dealing with our other open spaces, and the eternal question of the public monuments. It encourages us to think that something ought to be done on a big scale to give architectural order to the confusion in our central spaces. If the plan of Parliament Square was only the beginning of a general clear-up in London we should soon be living in a much more beautiful place.

We all rejoice that Grey is able to attend, and we sympathise with him in his long and painful illness. If the knowledge of our good wishes and affection could make him well he would walk out of this room with restored health and strength. I hope that this presentation, the highest honour which the Institute can show to one of its members, will help in some measure to bring happiness and health to him, and we thank him again for all the interest and beauty he has brought into the life of our nation.

**The President:** I now call on Mr. Christian Barman to speak.

**Mr. Christian Barman [F]:** The presentation of the Royal Gold Medal to-night is a very

special and exceptional occasion. The Medal was founded by a reigning Queen, her late Majesty Queen Victoria, who was responsible for bestowing fifty-three of these Medals altogether. It was founded at a time when our Institute was fourteen years old, and is therefore very much mixed up with our history. The year 1900 was the last year of the very great century to which her name will be forever attached, and in that year the Medal was last bestowed by a Queen.

After that there came a period in which the tradition of this world-famous award was carried on by a succession of kings, and these various kings between them disposed of fifty Medals altogether. It was an eventful period, a period of remarkable development for our profession, and for the Institute which represents it. But it was also a strange, uneasy time for architecture in this country; a period of doubt, uncertainty and frustration. And now we find that this Medal which is shortly going to be presented, is once again coming to our profession during the reign of a Royal Lady. I hope I am not wrong in attaching a deeper significance to this auspicious turn of events. I hope I am not wrong in foreseeing the beginning of a new period in which we shall work together with more settled beliefs, a period of confidence and hope, and of solid achievement.

Previous speakers have told you about some of the new Medallist's principal works. As far as Parliament Square is concerned, I do not think I can ever remember a work of such high quality receiving so little public notice. If any layout such as this had been carried out in the heart and centre of Paris, Washington or New York, we should have heard a lot about it. Politicians, civic authorities and the newspapers, not to mention the architectural profession, would have praised it and they would certainly have been loud in their own praise for being the first to think of it, or the first to discover how good it was. Perhaps it is in keeping with the traditions of London that the best things that are done there should be done, as it were, by stealth. But recognition will come sooner or later, and the little affair that has brought us together here to-night may perhaps be regarded as a sign.

Then, mention has also been made of this building, 66 Portland Place. I occasionally come to this building in another capacity. In fact, I shall be here next Monday evening as a member of another professional institute down the road. As a member of that other body I am conscious of a great feeling of pride in 66 Portland Place. Those of us who have most enjoyed pulling Wornum's leg, or twisting his tail, in the last twenty years will, I think, be the first to claim that no other professional organisation in London has anything to compare with it. And there is no sign so far that any of them ever will. But nothing has been said about another important addition which Wornum has made to a less exalted quarter of London. We have heard a great deal about the South Bank

lately, and about the great part played by Mr. Herbert Morrison and the men behind him in rescuing the South Bank from the ruin into which it fell after it had been overrun by railway arches and trams and every kind of unplanned industrial horror. Let us not forget that Wornum was one of the first to bring the South Bank back into the enclave of civilised London. The splendid blocks of flats he built in collaboration with Louis de Soissons came long before the Dome of Discovery, long before the new Concert Hall and the new Waterloo Bridge.

Mr. Gloag has referred to Wornum's interest in ornament. Somebody once said that in the long history of the architecture of this island there has never been a time when we have not had the roundhead and the cavalier working side by side. Cavaliers are the people who really understand ornament. Even in the periods of roundhead supremacy the cavalier has always been there. But what I think is most particularly attractive about Wornum is not his lifelong loyalty to the undying cavalier cause, but his lifelong refusal, while working in that cause, to accept the badge of respectability.

The roundhead, of course, is always respectable. You cannot be a roundhead unless you are. But if you happen to be a cavalier the thing is not so simple. In those far distant years when I received my training in architecture you were only respectable if you spoke with the accents of Paris or Vienna. As I look back on those times I recall with astonishment that the name of Lutyens, which was associated with neither of the two respectable schools, was spoken in the best cavalier circles with an amiable condescension which was very near contempt. Then, after that, came a time when respectability depended on your adherence to the Swedish brand of cavalier architecture; and to-day we are passing through another phase in which a cavalier is respectable only if he belongs to the English Victorian school. Wornum has never worn any of these badges; he has never subscribed to any of these schools. He has never been respectable, and for this more than anything he deserves our gratitude. He has been content merely to be himself. His way has been the way of another fine artist, Augustus John, who says in his autobiography: 'I wanted to be my own unadulterated self, and no one else.' All his life Wornum has been Wornum and no one else.

The other day I came across something that Wornum once said about his architectural philosophy, and found it so interesting that I am going to ask you to let me read it to you. He was talking to the Architectural Association in the year 1928. He was talking about architecture as an art to be enjoyed not only by the visual sense but by all our five senses, and he quoted something that Debussy said about being able to see and smell a musical tune. Then he said this. He asked his audience to fix its attention on 'our old friend the observer marked in perspective treatises as the point C. Now there



L. to R.: Mr. A. Graham Henderson, Mr. Edward Maufe, the President, Mr. G. Grey Wornum, Dr. Charles Holden. In the background, the Secretary, R.I.B.A., and Mr. T. E. Scott, Hon. Treasurer, R.I.B.A.

exists to-day a vigorous group of philosophers known as animists. Animists hold that the observer referred to as point 'C' is anything but a nonentity—he is a soul with powers of intervention that actually enable him to alter the course of observed events, much as the owner of an automatic piano may either listen to its playing or play on it himself. In architecture the potentiality of the observer is often overlooked. His psychology and his reactions should be very carefully studied.'

That is a passage which, to me, throws a very interesting light on Wornum's view of what is meant by good architecture. Architecture should do something to the spectator, but it should not be designed so that the spectator just absorbs it passively, like a sponge absorbing water. The best architecture is that which regards the spectator as a person who, in the act of enjoying it, is himself creating something. The spectator is not accepting an experience ready made, he is himself creating an experience, and the best architecture is that which helps and stimulates the spectator in the performance of this creative art.

I suggest to you, Sir, that this idea of the function of architecture is very much present in all Wornum's work. We have perhaps too many automatic player pianos, too many microphones these days. The secret of Wornum's art is that it does not assert itself, it does not preach or pontificate, it does not bear down on you or dominate you. Here, surely, is one of the reasons why his Parliament Square layout has proved so successful, and, I would add, so little talked about. There are some things in life that are mentioned less often than Mr. Aneurin Bevan or the atomic bomb, but they are not because of that the less important.

I started by referring to one fact that

makes this presentation ceremony to-night exceptional and remarkable. There is another fact which makes it not only remarkable but unique. On this building there is carved the name of Wornum in two different places, and it is there twice for different reasons. It was carved there the first time as the name of the man chosen by this Institute to build its building, and now it appears again, on the left of our entrance doors, in a long and illustrious list. As far as that list is concerned I feel sure that among all those names of eminent Scotsmen, Frenchmen, Italians, Swedes and Russians, and people of other nationalities, including a sprinkling of English, there is no name whose inscription there has given greater personal pleasure and satisfaction to his contemporaries of all ages, and of all shades of opinion, than the last name which has already been carved on that wall in anticipation of the little ceremony which I understand that Mr. Henderson is now about to perform.

**The President:** This ceremony should rightly have taken place in the Presidential year of Mr. Graham Henderson, but he is here this evening to make the presentation to Mr. Grey Wornum. Before doing so, however, he would like in turn to pay his tribute to Mr. Wornum.

**Mr. A. Graham Henderson:** The presentation of the Royal Gold Medal is in our calendar one of the important events of the year, and rightly so. It was therefore a very great disappointment that we had to postpone this ceremony and, I need hardly say, a very great personal disappointment to myself that I was denied the honour of presenting the Medal to Mr. Grey Wornum. I wish to thank you, Mr. President, for most graciously and kindly giving me the opportunity to take part in this ceremony.



I had looked forward very much indeed, as I am sure everybody had looked forward, to Grey Wornum receiving the Royal Gold Medal, and that it should take place during my Presidency was to me a particular source of pleasure.

I shall not attempt to make any assessment of Grey Wornum's work. I think that it would be rather presumptuous of me after all the things which have been said so ably by the speakers who have preceded me. What I shall say, however, is that his impact, not on London or on the provinces but overseas, so far as this building is concerned is tremendous. Anybody who had visited London would immediately start to talk about this building, and they can see that great pride which we have in the building, all of which, of course, we owe to Grey Wornum.

I remember the reaction when the competition result was announced. I felt certain many architects—probably the majority throughout the country—dreamt dreams and had visions of what the architects' headquarters should be. I am also certain that most of them thought, after the design was published, that they could have done it better; but I except from that category the architects who actually submitted designs, of whom I was one. They would, I think, agree with me that it could not have been done better.

*The President and Mr. Graham Henderson, immediate Past-President, then invested Mr. Grey Wornum with the Royal Gold Medal, amid prolonged applause.*

**The President:** I will now ask Mr. Grey Wornum to reply.

**Mr. G. Grey Wornum [F]:** I wish to thank Mr. Graham Henderson, who has left such a lovely land, Scotland, to come down here in order to make this presentation. That in itself is a very great compliment. With the ceremony which has been performed, together with the charming speeches which have been made about me in succession, you can understand that it is a very emotional time, and calls for a stiff upper lip and understatement of which the Duke of Wellington would have approved. One would like to be able to copy Moussadek, the Iranian Prime Minister, and have an iron bedstead on which to fall back and weep! The French people in such circumstances would have a lot of beards around and do a lot of embracing. I know Mr. Charles Holden would do it for me, but really he has not the sort of beard you can nestle in!

I am thinking, too, of the tough school and of Groucho Marx, who a short while ago received the Peabody Prize for the best radio show of the year. When the speeches were over, he got up and said: 'Ladies and Gentlemen, I do not know who the heck the late John Foster Peabody was, but I can tell you I am damned glad the guy died.'

Fortunately, and happily all round, this great honour done me is not putting me into any dead man's shoes, and that is one of the pleasures that one feels about it. I

have other people working for me. There is Mr. Vincent Harris to start with, and the fact that he is still working and enhancing the value of what is a Gold Medallist is obviously going to be to my advantage. Of course, I would sooner have him alive than dead. I very much appreciate his coming here this evening.

Talking of gold medals, I do not know whether I am giving away any secrets, but when Frank Lloyd Wright was shown round this building by me some time ago he said: 'You know, your Institute gave me the greatest pleasure I have ever had in my life when they gave me the Gold Medal, but how on earth they could ruin the whole thing by giving it to that other fellow Saarinen I cannot understand. The whole pleasure has gone for me now.'

All these kind speeches about me have to be treated like Eau de Cologne—they have a most beautiful perfume but should not be taken internally! I feel much indebted to all my contemporaries. I suppose one day we shall have a John Summerson or a Goodhart-Rendel evaluating us to see our place in architectural history. I am thinking particularly of the two decades—1920 to 1930 and 1930 to 1940—which were very remarkable decades, with stimulation from the other arts. When we came out of the trenches or government offices after the 1914-18 war a terrific impulse was given to all of us by the Russian ballet, Stravinsky's music, the Beggar's Opera, and so forth, which lasted some ten years, and we then suddenly found that there was great work going on in Sweden; Ostberg was completing the town hall, and building the tower for the third time, and the work going on there was a revelation. That was in about 1921 or 1922, but all kinds of other things were happening. We had in 1925 the Paris Exhibition and John Gloag has had to fight against its pernicious influence ever since! We see its influence in the cinemas throughout the country. Then we had barely digested that when every week something new was shot at us, and who were the people shooting it at us? They were your noble President and Mr. Yerbury. They simply staggered us with what was going on. We then had the exhibition in Stockholm in 1930, which was really very little different in style, being constructed mainly of glass and plywood, from what happened many years later. Asplund designed that. We felt then that we knew better than the 'old boys', but Charles Holden was not an old boy and he had already coined his little slogan, 'If in doubt leave it out', which has served him all his life and produced a great heritage for us. But for a lot of youngsters it was hardly exciting enough. I remember reading a little while ago of Degas, the painter, who was reported to have remarked to George Moore one day that everyone has talent at twenty but the difficulty is to have it at fifty.

What a lot I owe to contemporaries for what I have learned, quite apart from the joy of living with them! I should like to pay tribute to Louis de Soissons with whom I was in practice for ten years. He does not

know to this day what a lot I learned from him, and if he did he would probably want to charge me for it! I do not know why the profession has been so generous to me, but it has made my professional life one round of pleasure.

Having issued a certain amount of general and particular thanks I have only one more thing to say, and that is to acknowledge the enormous debt that I owe to my wife for her support, her encouragement and assistance, and even her nagging which I am sure has been justified on occasions. Her help has been something which I should like to acknowledge in public, and I hope that we shall go on working together for many years yet.

All of my good friends have paid such charming tributes to me that it is difficult to contemplate living up to them. It is a curious situation because it is rather like attending your own funeral and then deciding to change your mind and not to be buried after all! If I ever have a funeral on such charming lines as these I shall be very happy indeed! Thank you very much indeed for making this such a wonderful occasion for me.

**The President:** There is an unusual postscript to this meeting in the sense that the first violinist of the R.I.B.A. orchestra, Mr. Spragg, is going to say something.

**The Secretary:** This is not on the official agenda, but as you have heard, the President has allowed me to be slightly irregular on this particular evening. Therefore, before I read the usual official notices with which our meetings terminate, I should like to add to all the tributes which have been paid to Grey Wornum this evening by paying a tribute to him on behalf of the R.I.B.A. staff. I have carefully chosen this moment to say this because Grey Wornum has said his piece and cannot answer back.

When we heard that the Council were submitting his name for the Royal Gold Medal we were completely and utterly delighted. Some of us did not know Grey Wornum very well before the competition results were announced, and then we got to know him quite intimately when the detailed drawings of the building were being prepared. The great thing about him is his complete kindness and consideration, and any suggestions put to him in those days were most sympathetically considered. We found we had a real friend. We enjoy working in this building, and although in the case of some of us there may not be many years, others will hope to go on enjoying that privilege for a long time to come.

I get about quite a bit with the President to dinners, parties and so forth, where you meet every kind of V.I.P., but directly they know you are from the R.I.B.A. they say: 'Do not forget to send me an invitation to your next party. I never miss a party in Portland Place; it is the most lovely building in London.'

May I conclude by saying that every member of the staff joins me in wishing Grey Wornum a very speedy return to his full health and strength.



# Some Comments on the Life and Work of Augustus Welby Northmore Pugin

## By Phoebe B. Stanton

Read before the R.I.B.A. Library Group on 18 November 1952

Mr. John Summerson, C.B.E., F.S.A. [4], in the Chair

WHEN THE GOTHIC REVIVAL emerged as a formulated theory of reform in taste in architecture and the decorative arts Augustus Welby Pugin was, for a time, its best known theoretician, for in his books he trenchantly argued the case for the revival and he assailed the style which he felt the revival should replace. His writing has retained its vitality; the theories which he expounded are now generally acknowledged to be part of the main current of 19th and 20th century aesthetic thought and his humour has retained its capacity to amuse. Though his life was tragically short—he died when he was 40 after only 15 years of professional practice—he produced works in architecture and the arts of decoration of high quality, vast quantity and amazing variety. Pugin was also, because of the tartness of his humour and the brilliance of his personality, a person around whom a lively reputation gathered even in his lifetime.

It is now clear that Pugin's books and his work as a designer were influenced by his scintillating, truculent and appealing personality, and for this reason the facts of his biography and some analysis of his character are important to the history of the Gothic revival and the assessment of his personal achievement. Pugin was a singularly effective mixture of assertiveness and independence. He was happiest as a leading member of a small but powerful insurgent group, for his nature demanded victories. He made shows of independence but he was dependent upon the encouragement of men whom he respected and he craved the attention of men whom he did not respect. The emotion and energy which he poured into his work, and which made the scale of his achievement possible, had their origin in his own character, for he was a man who varied between elation and immense productivity, and painful despair in which his productivity dwindled. He lacked a protective sense of proportion and he was thus unable to defend himself against the depressions which overtook him when his theories or his work were attacked by an opposition so strong that he could not defeat it. He was completely loyal to his doctrines and to his art and if they received a harsh reception or made no mark upon the ways of men he bitterly blamed the world for its culpability.

Pugin was convinced that the demonstration of the beauties of mediæval art would assist in the re-establishment of Catholic-

ism; as early as 1838, when lecturing to the students at Oscott College, he gave his theory forthright expression. 'I feel assured that in proportion as sounder information is disseminated among the people so will the glories of ancient Catholic England become more appreciated and acknowledged. The general feeling for the study of ancient architecture which has lately risen must conduce in a great degree to this result. The subject is so closely connected with the Catholic faith that I defy anyone to pursue it without continually meeting with circumstances which must induce reflection and most probably lead to a beneficial result. The mind is insensibly drawn from external objects to consider the principles that produce them and the remains of Catholic art are working more powerful effects on the minds and hearts of many than could be produced by any other means.'<sup>1</sup>

It is, therefore, not surprising that between 1838 and 1841, with the aid of a sympathetic, powerful and bountiful patron and ally, John Talbot, 16th Earl of Shrewsbury, he drove ahead to establish his practice and that he described the first Easter Services at St. Chad's, Birmingham, in these terms: 'If it was only to have produced the glories of this week, all the labour, time and expense that has been bestowed on St. Chad's and Oscott would be repaid 10 times over. If your Lordship had only seen the Cathedral for the last few days you would have considered yourself transported into a Catholic country and that in the old times too. To see priests in surplices and stoles sitting in the open confessionals and crowds praying about the church and at confession is, indeed, consoling and when the procession went down the church on Palm Sunday chanting solemnly the people were overpowered with surprise and devotion. My dear Lord Shrewsbury, the glories of these churches are now effecting wonders and the increase of the Catholic spirit is quite wonderful. People who but two years ago did not even dream of such things are now actually giving lights of stained glass at their own expense.'<sup>2</sup>

His statement of belief in the missionary function at the Church of St. Giles, Cheadle,

is touching: 'A feeling of admiration for Catholic antiquity has been awakened that is fast spreading in every direction and your Lordship will see the immense result of Cheadle. I do not mean merely to the place and the people, but numbers will flock to it as a model. Many come already and it will be a standard for them to work by. It is the only place—excepting the hospital at Alton—where I have had an opportunity of showing a real revival.'<sup>3</sup>

Because Pugin expended upon the defence of his artistic convictions and the production of designs the energy generated by his personality, he was capable of carrying on a prodigiously busy life filled with work, study and travel. His architectural output includes, on a rough count, 150 commissions, a large number of which called for groups of buildings and hundreds of drawings,<sup>4</sup> while concurrently he was producing large numbers of designs in the decorative arts. For the House of Lords details alone he prepared over 2,000 drawings.<sup>5</sup> Pugin did all his architectural drawings himself and he supervised closely the construction of his buildings, but upon the commissions to which he was spiritually devoted he lavished attention, though he realised the quantity of his strength which they absorbed.<sup>6</sup>

Such devotion carried with it the threat of disappointment and depression when his conceptions were opposed. Midway in the building of the Church of St. Giles, Cheadle, the Earl of Shrewsbury, who was paying for the church, suggested with considerable firmness that a gallery at the west end might add to the seating capacity of the building without jeopardising its quality. Pugin's despondency over this suggestion was acute. 'Touching the gallery at the west end I can only say that when it is enacted I shall almost turn Jonathon Martin and set fire to the building. Here are no less than five Protestant archdeacons pulling down galleries of every kind. All the works of the Camden and Oxford Societies denounce them and now, after I had ingeniously got rid of the organ monstrosity, your Lordship proposes to erect a gallery in the only perfect revival that had been accomplished . . . all the learned men will flock to this church as a model and then they will see this monstrosity. What a miserable fate awaits any architect in this miserable country. I have lived to see almost every building on which I have set my heart either upset or ruined and now a gallery at Cheadle, perfect Cheadle, Cheadle my consolation in all my afflictions.'<sup>7</sup>

It is a tribute to the gentleness of the Earl that he seems not to have resented these outbursts of feeling, though Pugin, because of his enthusiasm, was sometimes insulting and rarely complimentary. He

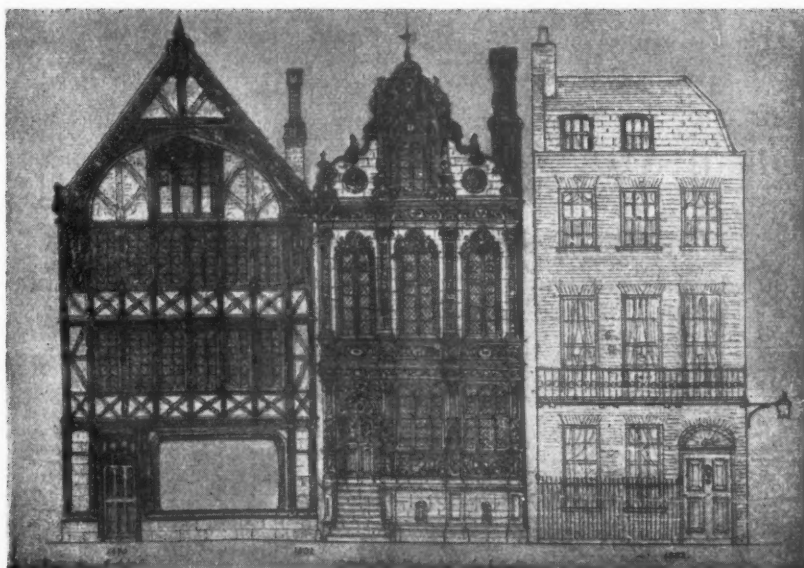
<sup>1</sup> Letter from Pugin to the Earl of Shrewsbury, March 1842.

<sup>2</sup> This figure is approximate and is probably somewhat smaller than the actual number of his commissions.

<sup>3</sup> Letter from Pugin to John Hardman, 1847.

<sup>4</sup> Letter from Pugin to the Earl of Shrewsbury, April 1842. 'Why Cheadle with all its detail, tiles, stained glass, etc., is almost one man's work. When buildings are carefully finished as mine are with every ornament varied, the time they consume is enormous.'

<sup>5</sup> Letter from Pugin to the Earl of Shrewsbury, March 1842.



Drawing from a sketchbook. Signed and dated 1832

was also frequently condescending. The Earl must have understood that beneath Pugin's brusqueness was genuine reverence and an engagingly complete admiration.—'I have just received your Lordship's kind letter which has made me cry with joy. Such encouragement from your Lordship animates me more than I can well express. You know I always speak from the bottom of my heart and I perfectly revere your Lordship. You are, indeed, the spring of this grand revival and how little could I have accomplished without your Lordship's encouragement and assistance.'<sup>8</sup>

Though never willing to accept an assistant in his architectural practice, Pugin ultimately had at The Grange, Ramsgate, a corps of assistants who prepared, under his tyrannical supervision, many of the designs for his work in the decorative arts. John Hardman Powell, nephew of Pugin's great friend and business partner John Hardman of Birmingham, was the first to arrive, and with only a few short holidays away he lived and worked at Ramsgate from 1845 to Pugin's death in 1852. As business increased and Pugin came to rely upon Powell he consented to have additional artists in his studio, until by 1848 there appear to have been sometimes five or six men at work on the designs for stained glass, metal objects, textiles and wallpapers. One young man, Carolini, imported by Pugin from the studio of Overbeck, the German artist, spent his entire time on the painting of ecclesiastical banners and triptychs.<sup>9</sup> Pugin was, however, far too much of an individualist to be a good administrator and the responsibility of keeping so many hands working constructively weighed heavily

upon him. Because he could not comfortably delegate his work, and attempted to keep his own output at maximum level while at the same time supervising his assistants, he alternately drove them to produce work which satisfied his own high standards or was plunged into gloom by their errors, slowness and inadequacy.

With the exception of his periods of illness, of which more will be said later, he travelled a great deal to attend the buildings which were being constructed from his designs, to visit patrons and arrange the details of commissions, and to establish his relationships with craftsmen. He also travelled to add to his knowledge of the Gothic style. His diaries show that in the years of his greatest professional activity he was away from home more than he was there.<sup>10</sup> The demands made upon him by his practice were great—at the height of his professional career he appears to have had sufficient business to bring in an annual income of about £3,000—but his extraordinary record of travel must be primarily explained as a function of his personality.<sup>11</sup> Pugin's boundless nervous energy provided him with the strength to survive gruelling periods of travel punctuated by business interviews, personal inspections of buildings and on-the-spot corrections of designs, supervisory meetings with craftsmen and

difficult sessions with patrons in which he was forced to plead that his 'principles' should not be violated by damaging modifications to his original plans. His task, though difficult, was inspiring; for, because he was responsible for the architecture and every detail of the ornament and furnishing with which his buildings were enriched, he could conceive his churches in their entirety—as his own brilliant mediaeval settings in which his architecture and his decoration formed an harmonious whole. In 1841, though building had only begun at St. Barnabas, Nottingham, Pugin had already prepared the full designs, and he was able to report to the Earl of Shrewsbury on the contract prices from the laying of the foundations and the vaulting of the undercroft—£1,350, to the gilding and painting of the roof—£25, on the cost of the stained glass—£600, and the metal ornaments and altar equipment—£600.<sup>12</sup>

Pugin's knowledge of the Gothic style was extensive when he began his practice, but throughout his life, by travel and further research, he enlarged and deepened his training until at the time of his death he possessed not mere working knowledge but profound scholarship that went far beyond the demands of his practice. Between 1837 and 1852 he made 15 extensive journeys to the Continent—to France, Germany, the Low Countries, Italy, Switzerland—to visit museums, to sketch and study Gothic buildings in detail and in relationship to each other and to their landscape settings, and to seek out French, Belgian, and German Gothic revival designers in order that he might study their work. Examples of ceremony and traditional Catholic customs attracted him.—'I have arrived safe at Antwerp. . . . I am going to work all day in the Musée where I shall find the most beautiful authorities for pointed details at Cheadle. Above all I have got tracings of all the Principal patterns at Cologne where they are actually restoring the painting on the pillars and vaulting. I shall return quite rich in old/new devices. The carving on the stalls of the Cathedral is exquisitely done but they go on very slow. They have only fixed seven stalls in two years. On Sunday I saw a parochial procession at Bruges. The ornaments and details were wretched but the piety of the people was most edifying and I was very much delighted to see the ancient tradition kept up. All the homes were decorated with branches, flowers, etc., and as the procession passed, the windows were filled with lighted tapers. Each housekeeper had a basket of sweet rushes which they strewed quietly before the procession passed. It was altogether very delightful. . . .'<sup>13</sup>

Pugin worked most often at home where he had at hand the rich resources of his library, which contained, as well as his own notes and sketches, works on the Gothic style, treatises on religious history, illu-

<sup>8</sup> Letter from Pugin to the Earl of Shrewsbury, March 1842.

<sup>9</sup> After his visit to Italy in 1847 Pugin appears to have added Carolini to his staff. The arrangement was from the beginning ill-starred. Carolini was a slow worker—a great failing in any assistant to Pugin—and he was in his own right somewhat temperamental.

<sup>10</sup> With the exception of those for 1843 and 1846, Pugin's pocket diaries for the years 1835-1851 are extant. They are the spine of all Pugin research for they contain a brief daily account of his travel, expenses, meetings with people and a few comments on art.

<sup>11</sup> A typical business journey from the diary for 1842: 21 Feb.—Left London for Birmingham. 22 Feb.—At Oscott. 23 Feb.—Oscott to Alton. 24 Feb.—Alton, laying corner stone of Cheadle. 25 Feb.—Alton to Nottingham. 26 Feb.—Nottingham to Loughborough Grace Dieu. 27 Feb.—At Grace Dieu. 28 Feb.—Grace Dieu to Pontefract and Hull. 1 March.—Hull to Stockton and Hartlepool. 2 March.—Hartlepool to Newcastle. 3 March.—At Newcastle to meeting of committee. 4 March.—Newcastle. 5 March.—Stockton and York. 6 March.—At York. 7 March.—York to Liverpool. 8 March.—Liverpool. 9 March.—Liverpool to Manchester and Birmingham. 10 March.—At Birmingham.

<sup>12</sup> Letter from Pugin to the Earl of Shrewsbury, 1 December, 1841. The Earl, who was in Rome, raised a question over the projected expenditure for the cathedral of St. Barnabas, Nottingham. In response Pugin outlined in detail the whole of the contract prices for the structure and internal fittings. The total figure was £10,500 including the architect's commission of £500.

<sup>13</sup> Pugin to the Earl of Shrewsbury, August 1843.

minated manuscripts, and works on the history and aesthetic theory of architecture.<sup>14</sup> He possessed a catholic taste in books and a collector's enthusiasm for acquiring them; the sale catalogue of the auction lists above a thousand volumes of astonishing variety, including Owen Jones' *Plans, Elevations and Details of the Alhambra*, a large and valuable collection on topography, a rare 30-volume series by J. B. Theirs, the original drawings by A. C. Pugin and Rowlandson for the *Microcosm of London*—which incidentally at the auction fetched £13—and Sir William Chambers' presentation copy of Sir Joshua Reynolds' *Five Discourses to the Royal Academy*. The excellence of this library was in part due to the discrimination of Augustus Charles Pugin, who had left his son an equally large and valuable collection from which the younger Pugin was able to choose to found his own.<sup>15</sup> Augustus Charles Pugin was a man of ability and scholarship who passed on to his son an excellent architectural education and a foundation of knowledge of the Gothic style which A. W. N. Pugin deepened and enriched by travel, reading and his own visual genius and intelligence until he had acquired a knowledge of mediæval art which was on the one hand scholarly and on the other eminently personal and original.

The stubborn integrity with which Pugin defended his theories of art characterised also his approach to scholarship; he refused to compromise when he had, he felt, established the truth by his reading of 'authorities'. He was a clumsy diplomat, his mind was literal, stored with facts, and because he spent his life in an attempt to work accurately and carefully along the lines which his knowledge indicated he should, he assumed that others would respond as quickly and with as much honesty to the truth as he pointed it out to them. Had he but limited himself to artistic matters he would have been spared much grief; but he did not, and when late in life he undertook to participate in the intricate diplomacy which surrounded the re-establishment of the Catholic hierarchy in England he suffered a brutal disappointment. Early in his career Pugin had shown his willingness to criticise Catholics as well as Protestants even if by so doing he endangered his practice and risked the loss of his place among the leaders of the Catholic Revival.<sup>16</sup> Pugin first encountered Nicholas Wiseman



St. John's Hospital, Alton, Staffordshire

when the latter was consecrated Bishop of Melipotamus in June 1840 and shortly thereafter attempted to install what Pugin termed 'Italian novelties' among the 'true things' which Pugin had been at great pains to establish at St. Chad's, Birmingham. This flurry of conflict subsided, however, after Pugin had reported Wiseman's activities to the Earl of Shrewsbury and instigated among his friends in Birmingham opposition to the changes,<sup>17</sup> with the result that Wiseman retreated from his decision and Pugin immediately became devoted to the Bishop, whom he rightly came to regard as the 'main spring of the Catholic revival'. Matters progressed smoothly until John Henry Newman's stated preference for the classic style created a schism in the taste of the Catholic revival. When he heard of the activities of the Oratorians Pugin was irate. —'Has your Lordship heard that the Oratorians have opened the Lowther Rooms!!!! As a Chapel!!!! A place for the vilest debauchery, masquerades, etc. One night a masked ball, next a benediction. This appears to me perfectly monstrous so I give the whole order up forever. What a degradation of religion. Why it is worse than the Socialists. What a place to exhibit the mysteries of religion in.'<sup>18</sup> One cannot but feel a certain sympathy with Newman, who finally remarked; '... is it not wonderful that he (Pugin) should so relentlessly and indissolubly unite the principles of his great art with the details'.<sup>19</sup>

Between 1844 and 1850 Wiseman attempted to negotiate the diplomatic intricacies which were required to unify the traditional Catholic and the new convert elements in the Catholic movement, and when in 1850 the Catholic hierarchy was re-established Wiseman, by then a Cardinal, had even stormier political affairs to handle. The Earl of Shrewsbury and Pugin's close friend Ambrose Philipps de Lisle each published defences of the hierarchy and Pugin resolved to contribute to the strength of the movement. In the text which he wrote to

accompany the 1841 edition of *Contrasts* Pugin had revealed that his scholarship had included the history of the Reformation. His conclusions, if a bit bald, were accurate, and his interpretation was not unlike that which modern scholars have reached. Ten years later he had added to his earlier knowledge certain important facts which he thought Catholics should consider at a time so vital as the re-establishment of their hierarchy. Accordingly, in 1851, with the best of good will he wrote and had privately printed his *Earnest Address on the Establishment of the Catholic Hierarchy* in which he urged Catholics to support the hierarchy by individual contribution in order that corruption among the Catholic clergy should not again endanger Catholicism in England; and to emphasise the need for his proposal he stated that the Catholic hierarchy of the 16th century was as responsible as the Monarchy for the Reformation.—'Who has done this? By whom has it been brought about? Is it the work of Protestantism or not? I boldly answer, No! It is a fearful and terrible example of a Catholic nation betrayed by a corrupted Catholic hierarchy.'

Pugin was assailed by Catholics; it was suggested that his work should be placed on the Index, and Protestants, protesting against the hierarchy, reprinted his arguments in an anti-Catholic tract. Wiseman, to whom Pugin's indiscreet contribution to an already complicated situation was a source of embarrassment, appears to have administered a tolerant and mild rebuke. Pugin, who was by 1851 already mortally ill, was shattered as he felt himself separated from the centre of Catholic affairs.<sup>20</sup>

To attribute Pugin's breakdown in 1852 to overwork and demands by Charles Barry for designs for the Palace at Westminster is an inaccurate interpretation of the successful collaboration which produced the designs for the Palace, and it is also an incorrect interpretation of Pugin's last years of active professional life. If any external cause contributed to Pugin's final illness—and for reasons which will be discussed it

<sup>14</sup> Pugin's library was sold by auction on 27, 28, 29 January, 1853.

<sup>15</sup> Augustus Charles Pugin's library was auctioned by Wheatley on 4, 5, 6, 7, June, 1833.

<sup>16</sup> Letter from Pugin to Ambrose Philipps, 1839. Quoted in E. S. Purcell, *Life and Letters of Ambrose Philipps de Lisle*, 1900, v.2, p. 223. 'Do not deceive yourself, my dear friend, do not deceive yourself: the Catholics will cut their own throats, the clergy will put down religion. These are hard sayings but they are twice mad fools; straining at gnats and swallowing camels, the very men who do not hesitate to violate rubrics every day to suit their convenience or their pockets, now swelling with indignation and horror at the idea of an ample surplice or flowing chasuble such as almost every saint in the calendar wore. Administer baptism out of an old physick phial; reserve the blessed sacrament in dirty cupboards; say mass in vestments made out of an old gown; burn gas on the altar; have everything as mean, as pitiful, as shabby as you please; hire Protestant performers to sing, *Leave Out Every Ceremony in the Ritual*: do all this and you will be right. But if you venture to speak of ancient glory and ecclesiastical dignity, oh, you are a man of extravagant opinions, an enthusiast, a visionary—and ecclesiastical censure awaits you.'

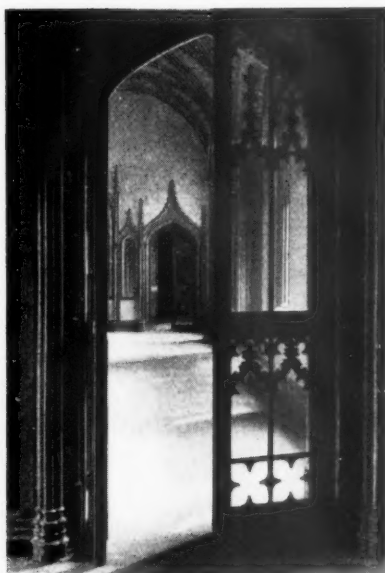
<sup>17</sup> This information on Pugin's conflict with Wiseman is taken from a series of letters which Pugin wrote to the Earl of Shrewsbury in January 1841.

<sup>18</sup> Letter from Pugin to the Earl of Shrewsbury, 1849.

<sup>19</sup> Purcell, *op. cit.*, v. 2, p. 207.

<sup>20</sup> Pugin's letters to John Hardman contain innumerable references to the unjust treatment which he felt he had received from his fellow Catholics.





Interior, Alton Towers, Staffordshire



Church of St. Mary, Brewood, Staffordshire



Interior of the church of St. Mary, Brewood, Staffordshire

is doubtful if any did—it was his misery over the Catholic rejection of his books on the hierarchy, on screens, and on ecclesiastical music.<sup>21</sup> These works, in which Pugin truthfully stated his convictions—which were founded upon his scholarly devotion to an accurate mediæval revival—were, perhaps, ill-timed and indiscreet, but in writing them Pugin showed that he had separated himself from the main current of the Catholic revival; which had, with the re-establishment of the hierarchy and the growth of the Oratories changed from an idealist movement controlled by a few highly sophisticated men to a practical, politically astute movement. Both Pugin and the Catholics who were offended by his books and views had good and ethically sound reasons for their decision.

By 1851 Pugin in his declaration of his convictions finally detached himself from his role as a leader of Catholic thought, a position which he had held from the time of his conversion to the Roman Catholic faith in 1835. Though he did not realise it—and he would probably not have placed much value on it if he had, so great was his disappointment over his status in the Catholic movement—his scholarship on the Gothic and his mature work in the Gothic revival gained for him an important place among the mediæval revivalists of all faiths and persuasions. He was, as one might have expected he would be, finally faithful to his artistic and scholarly principles.

The power to make this painful break away from the official policy of his chosen church was drawn from the emotional intensity which had also provided him with his physical endurance. As Pugin was throughout his adult life subject to periods of acute physical illness his record of activity

is particularly remarkable.<sup>22</sup> The exact nature of his illnesses, which were undoubtedly related to his death in 1852, is not clear, for the various diagnoses which were rendered were vague. The first attack appears to have been that of 1827 when, while on a visit to Paris with his parents, he collapsed. Whether he was ill between 1827 and 1835 is not known but it is significant that the first of his pocket diaries, that for 1835, reports a violent attack accompanied by blindness.<sup>23</sup> From 1835 until his death Pugin was never without fear of illness or actual acute pain.

Until 1841 his illnesses were, apparently, quite mild, but in September of that year a violent inflammation of the eyes accompanied by a high fever immobilised him for weeks, and mercury was prescribed in doses of three to four grains every four hours until it became necessary for him to receive treatment to reduce the toxic effects of the prescription. His ill health continued in 1842 but in 1843 he appears to have been well. Immediately after his great personal tragedy, the death of his second wife Louisa Burton Pugin in 1844, he became once again acutely ill, his eyesight failed and he complained of depression, sleeplessness and bodily pain. Mercury was again prescribed. Between 1844 and 1851 he was ill repeatedly and each time mercury was prescribed.

In 1848, after his third marriage, Pugin was somewhat restored in health, but a fatal recurrence of his illness occurred in 1851, and late in the year, after a specious recovery, he suffered mental collapse. In the course of his nervous illness he was over-

come by a violent physical attack in which after a few hours' illness, he died.

Pugin had, throughout his life, a predilection for tragedy.<sup>24</sup> His well-known affection for the sea was affection for an adversary, and on stormy days at Ramsgate he suspended his work and spent hours in the tower of his house watching the salvage ships at work on the Goodwin sands.—have not been able to do anything today as a large ship went ashore near Margate this morning. A large brig was totally lost about 10 on board. The American ship the cut away her masts was abandoned about three this morning. She drove over the sand when her anchors brought her up. She was boarded by eight men from a lugger who are bringing her in. Her cargo alone worth £30,000 . . . I would not leave the pier in a heavy gale of wind for the Pope. It is the only comfort I have in the world the only thing that relieves my mind . . . the Pope, Emperor and all the crowned heads in Europe wanted anything done they would not get it in a SSW gale. It is my only reassurance.<sup>25</sup>

In 1849 he turned his interest in the sea to good account, for he purchased *The Caroline*, a tidy little lugger which he equipped and set to work as a salvage ship.—My lofts are full of spare sail, yards and rigging. We have tackles for raising large anchors and I shall keep them creaking all summer . . . I have got a boat fit for any work. She is just six inches longer than my studio: 40 ft. 6 in., and will carry 36 tons. I shall have a real cross painted on her. But he never appears to have sailed on her himself.

<sup>21</sup> His diary contains notes on tragic items from the news. The following notes are taken from the diary for 1835:

1 Feb.—Corsair steamer from London to Belfast run down and all hands lost. 20 Feb.—*Royal George* broke from her wharf in the harbour. 23 Feb.—Spanish brig ashore on The Hook. 14 April.—4 hearses went by to Xchurch. 21 Nov.—Boat run down off Greenwich.

<sup>22</sup> Letter from Pugin to John Hardman, 1847.

<sup>23</sup> Letter from Pugin to John Hardman, 1849.

<sup>21</sup> Pugin, A. W. N. *A Treatise on Chancel Screens and Rood Lofts, Their Antiquity, Use, and Symbolic Signification*, 1851, *An Earnest Address on the Establishment of the Hierarchy*, 1851, *An Earnest Appeal for the Revival of Ancient Plain Song*, 1850.

<sup>22</sup> Letter from Pugin to the Earl of Shrewsbury, October 1841:

"I avail myself of the blessing of returning sight . . . In 1845 Pugin was examined by the eminent physician Sir Arnold Knight. Pugin wrote to the Earl of Shrewsbury after the diagnosis had been rendered: 'I am overworked and he urged less application. He traces the pain I suffer to indigestion produced by anxiety and this I believe, for when I am much agitated the pain increases.'"

<sup>23</sup> Pugin diary, 1835, 6 Nov.—Ill all day. Sight very bad. 7 Nov.—(No entry). 8 Nov.—Mr. Barry left paid £50.





Above: Alton Castle, Staffordshire. Right: the gatehouse, Alton Towers, Staffordshire



Pugin's personal life was indeed tragic. His first wife, whom he married in 1831, died a year after their marriage; and his second wife, to whom he was devoted, died suddenly in August 1844, leaving him with a family of six small children. After her death his life was chaotic. He proposed marriage to Miss Mary Amherst a few months after Louisa's death, and for a year was anguished while she could not make a decision in his favour, only to be disappointed when she refused his offer and entered the Convent of the Sacred Heart in Nottingham. His illness recurred. Within a few months he had fixed his attention upon a Scottish Protestant lady whose family broke up his plans, leaving Pugin so distraught that he published a pamphlet on the subject of his disappointment. In 1848 he married for a third time. Jane Knill Pugin proved a happy choice, for she was loyal and quiet. Between 1848 and 1852 she bore him a son and a daughter, bringing his children to eight, and it was she who cared for him in his final illness, removing him from Bethlem to his church and his home at Ramsgate where he died.

Pugin's career was composed of four phases.

In the first, that from 1832 to 1837, he completed his training, established his practice, published his first important work on the Gothic style, *Contrasts* (the edition of 1836), and collaborated with Charles Barry and James Gillespie Graham on their designs for the New Palace of Westminster competition.

When his father died in 1832 Pugin was an artistically immature but promising student, able to produce drawings which showed marked originality but lacked subtlety of taste and discipline. But he had begun to work at what were to be two of his major adult pre-occupations: the concept of satire by contrast had germinated, and he had come to associate Roman Catholicism with the beauties of Gothic

art. As he had not yet acquired a practice he travelled extensively between 1832 and 1835 to complete his training, he set himself design projects—*The Deanery, A Chateau, St. Margaret's Chapel, Gothic Furniture, Designs for Gold and Silver Smiths*, all dated 1833, and *St. Marie's College*, 1834—and he studied the Gothic revival buildings by his seniors in the style.—'Memo on New Buildings at King's Cambridge. Details individually very good. Woodwork of great gate too small . . . mistaken gate house. Why bay window in middle blank wall? Memo on Rickman's St. John's. Mouldings too meagre. Mould too small . . . glazing of window design too regular . . . bridge a complete failure.'<sup>27</sup>

In 1834 he resolved to establish his home in Salisbury where he had made many friends, and accordingly he decided to build himself a house there, for a steady flow of work was now keeping him more at home. He had bought his piece of land near Salisbury and drawn the plans for St. Marie's Grange by January 1835. He was received into the Roman Catholic Church at Salisbury in June 1835.<sup>28</sup>

Both Charles Barry and James Gillespie Graham had occasionally employed Pugin to prepare drawings of Gothic detail, and in July 1835 both men decided to enter the competition for the designs of the New Palace at Westminster. On 27 July plans of the site went on sale to architects desiring to compete and on 4 August Pugin met Graham in London and on 6 August he met Barry there; it seems probable that after they had obtained plans of the site both men wished to discuss with him the particulars of his work on their competition entries. Pugin returned to Salisbury, whence he frequently posted drawings to both Barry and Graham throughout August and September. As 1 December, the closing

date for the competition, drew closer, his preoccupation with Barry's work grew, but despite his employment with Barry he continued to post drawings to Graham, so it seems probable that while working with Barry he was also preparing Graham's competition entry. Between 1 August and 1 December 1835 Barry paid Pugin £272 12s.<sup>29</sup>

In rendering their decision in Barry's favour the Commissioners—laymen, who were chosen for their arduous task because they were men of taste—said that Barry's plan 'bore throughout such evident marks of genius and superiority of talent . . . that they could not but give it first place. They also pointed out that 'it is impossible to examine the minute drawings for this design and not feel confidence in the author's skill in Gothic architecture'. When the Commissioners were called upon in 1836 to explain more fully the reasons for their decision Charles Hanbury Tracy stated that 'he could not avoid remarking that there came from North of the Tweed one set of drawings which in point of beauty and knowledge of the art never had been and never could be surpassed.' James Gillespie Graham was in practice in Edinburgh. At the public exhibition of the competition drawings again Graham's was the only design which was compared to Barry's by reviewers, one of whom remarked that both had a similar solution for the west façade.—(of Barry's design) 'In continuation of the western front a new façade to the Courts of Law is constructed . . . and this elevation is flanked by octagonal towers. In Mr. Graham's plan a new façade is also shown, but it harmonises far more beautifully with the roof of the hall which rises above it in full proportions owing to a juster degree of

<sup>28</sup> This figure is a total of the sums which Pugin noted in his diary as paid to him by Barry in 1835. The hypothesis put forward here concerning the authorship of Barry and Graham's competition designs is a result of study of Pugin's diary, letters, tracts on the competition, *Hansard*, drawings in the possession of the R.I.B.A., and reports of the various Select Committees.

<sup>27</sup> Fourteen Pugin sketchbooks from this period are extant. These notes on Cambridge are taken from one containing notes on his travel in England.

<sup>29</sup> Diary for 1835.

altitude having been adopted by that gentleman.'

And the evidence accumulates. William Osmond, a Salisbury friend of Pugin's, recognised Pugin's drawings in Barry's competition design at the public exhibition. The Commissioners testified that they had chosen Barry's design rather for its beauty than for the accommodation and convenience of its plan.

The volumes of drawings dated 1833 and 1834 show that by 1835 Pugin was an exquisite draughtsman. To the competition drawings of both Barry and Graham he gave his full attention, and with the Commissioners, who were laymen, the beauty and freshness of his style weighed heavily. Barry probably prepared the plan for his design and closely supervised Pugin's execution of the detail; while Graham allowed Pugin a free hand, and his designs failed, in spite of their beauty of execution, because they lacked the unity of plan which Pugin was too inexperienced to provide. The similarities between Barry's and Graham's designs can only mean that Pugin did all or a large part of both. The testimony of the Commissioners would indicate that it was Pugin's contribution to Barry's entry which caught and held their attention.

As soon as the Commissioners had made their decision, revisions, adaptations and alterations in the design were discussed with Barry, who spent the months from February to June 1836 in negotiations and committee meetings. When the alterations and modifications he was to make had been determined he again required Pugin, to whom in August 1836 he sent tracings of the whole of the ground floor, principal floor, and second floor in order that the decorative detail might be drawn, and on this commission Pugin was employed by Barry from August 1836 until March 1837, when the collaboration ended abruptly; perhaps because Pugin had established himself and no longer needed the work which Barry could offer. For Pugin had paid his first visit to Alton Towers on 3 August 1836, and on 3 October he appears to have agreed to become architect to the Earl, for he noted in his diary that he had 'sent answer to Lord Shrewsbury.' He had also secured for himself the position of architect to Mr. Scarisbrick, who was building Scarisbrick Hall in Lancashire. By the publication of *Contrasts* he had made a name for himself as an apostle of the Gothic style.

St. Marie's Grange, Salisbury, his first independent work in architecture and the only building which was wholly his work in the period 1832-1837, is highly personal. Though in it are expressed the characteristic idioms of his style—the house is somewhat ungainly and exaggeratedly tall, and replete with idiosyncrasies of taste (it was originally entered by a bridge from the road, for example) his house was still eminently comfortable and his flawless sense of proportion was evident in the simple fireplaces, the window detail, and the furnishing and decoration of the rooms.

Throughout the second period of his work, 1837-1840, Pugin was ceaselessly active, for commissions poured in and he

sought to establish working arrangements with craftsmen who would produce from his designs in the arts of decoration. His major ecclesiastical architecture from these three years includes the churches of St. Mary, Derby (1837), St. James, Reading (1837), St. Augustine, Solihull (1837), St. Alban, Macclesfield (1838), St. Anne, Keighley (1838), St. Wilfrid, Hulme (1839), St. Thomas, Dudley (1838), The Hospital, Alton (1839) (Fig. 2.), St. Chad, Birmingham (1839), St. Mary, Southport (1839), St. Mary, Uttoxeter (1839), St. Oswald, Old Swan (1839) and St. George, Southwark (1839), and he also spent much time and energy over his responsibilities for Scarisbrick Hall and Alton Towers.<sup>30</sup>

His practice in the decorative arts grew. For his work in stained glass he first established business arrangements for the production of glass with Thomas Willement, then having quarrelled with him he worked with a craftsman named W. Warrington, only to shift his business to Wailes when Warrington proved difficult. In October 1838 Pugin for the first time entered into contractual arrangement with George Myers, who was throughout Pugin's life the builder whom he preferred. Pugin's friendship with John Hardman of Birmingham was by 1839 solidified into a business relationship, as the Hardman firm received orders only for Pugin's designs in metal.

Certain of his buildings from this period reveal that Pugin had not brought his enthusiasm for ornament under control and that his ability to conceive in three-dimensional terms had not grown as rapidly as his practice, for he was sometimes at a loss to solve the architectural problem when money was not available for ornamentation. St. Augustine, Solihull, is disappointing and at St. Chad's the east and north elevations are not equalled by the west front, though the interior is one of the finest of his early works. But in the Church of St. Wilfrid, Hulme, he gave tangible evidence that his style was maturing, for the arrangement of the roofs and the street elevation and the directness of his adaptation of the building to the site are admirably adjusted to the urban setting.

In domestic architecture he was always at his best, for he was not restricted by his reverence for his Gothic models. His earliest large domestic commission was Scarisbrick Hall where he experimented with the design of the long internal corridor, created fantastic and charming settings for Mr. Scarisbrick's collection of carvings and objects of art, and designed huge fireplaces in the French Renaissance style. But at Alton Towers his style came into its own. When the Earl of Shrewsbury inherited Alton it was a huge, ornate house with Gothic decoration, and Pugin's decision to leave untouched the florid work of his predecessors and to add to it his own is as intriguing as the nature of his additions. He emphasised the rectilinear plan of the long sequence of rooms by adding carved

<sup>30</sup> These dates are for the preparation of the design. They are drawn from his diary and letters. This list of buildings is not complete and only includes major commissions.

Gothic doors inset with panels of clear glass, so that the whole length of the suite of rooms was composed into one visible whole. He increased the density of the ornament by adding colour, gilt, and further details and covered the walls with his damasks and flock papers. Alton was when he had finished there, an exciting combination of vast space and densely packed pattern. Abandoning his "principles", he lightheartedly designed a dramatic octagon hall, midway between the long entrance hall and the Talbot picture gallery, in which the intricate vaulting was executed in plaster and *papier-mâché*. He designed a light Gothic conservatory to connect the octagon hall and the suite of state rooms and in the chapel he allowed his affection for ornament and richness to run riot in what must have been the most dramatic Gothic interior which has ever produced for domestic use. Alton, as Pugin finished it in 1841, was beautiful—original rather than Gothic in an academic sense; it was highly successful and when Charles Barry was called to discuss the detailed designs for the Palace at Westminster with the Select Committee on Fine Arts in connection with the rebuilding of the Houses of Parliament he was asked for his opinion of Alton Towers.

*Mr. Milnes:* Have you ever seen any of Mr. Pugin's decorations? *Mr. Barry:* Not to any extent, with the exception perhaps of Alton Towers. *Mr. Milnes:* Do you think that that kind of decoration which he has there applied to the Chapel and the Talbot Gallery is applicable to your style of architecture? *Mr. Barry:* His decorations there are quite applicable to the new Houses of Parliament.<sup>31</sup>

In the third period of his work, 1840-1844, Pugin produced his major published works on the Gothic Revival and his finest buildings; the churches of St. Giles, Cheadle (1840), Alton Castle, Alton (1841), the final buildings for St. John's Hospital, Alton (1841), St. Bernard's Abbey, Coalville (1840), the Bishop's House, Birmingham (1840), additions to the buildings on the estate of Lord Middleton, Peper Harow, Surrey (1841), the cathedral of St. Barnabas, Nottingham (1841), the church of St. Mary, Brewwood, Staffordshire (1843), and the magnificent designs for Balliol College, Oxford (1843), which may well be the finest work he ever produced.<sup>32</sup>

These years were ideally suited to Pugin's temperamental demands, for with the Earl of Shrewsbury and Ambrose Phillips de Lisle he was a member of a small group of men who were able effectively to influence opinion. Pugin's excitement over the early phase of the Oxford Movement was contagious; he was a welcome visitor at Magdalen, where in 1841 he first met John Henry Newman. The Earl of Shrewsbury was in these years supreme, for he had

<sup>31</sup> Report from the Select Committee on Fine Arts in connection with Rebuilding the Houses of Parliament, 18 June 1841.

<sup>32</sup> These drawings are the property of Balliol. A Fellow of the College is presently at work on a study of them and it is hoped that he will shortly publish the results of his research. I have been allowed to see the drawings but I have not seen the correspondence concerning the College's failure to accept them.

with saintly devotion resolved to accept the role of layman leader of the Catholic Revival and devote his fortune to Catholic building. Pugin as his architect was influential, sponsored, a person of consequence in a movement which he believed wholly to be right. He flourished and his books added to his fame, for they were clearly written, courageous and challenging; in the 1841 edition of *Contrasts* he widened the net of his criticism to include social commentary as well as artistic criticism. His personal life was happy. He achieved complete command of his genius.

In *An Apology for the Revival of Christian Architecture*, published in 1843, Pugin had praised the designs for the Palace at Westminster, as he did so placing emphasis upon the parts of the design for which he had been responsible. Barry had between 1837 and 1843 had great difficulties with the Westminster work, for delays had occurred, Select Committees had absorbed his time and questioned his decisions, the Lords were annoyed that their house was not complete. In May 1844 Barry was ordered to complete the House of Lords by April 1845, and he wrote to Pugin to ask for his assistance, but Pugin answered by saying that he could assist in the design of only the details. Barry wrote again in September 1844, proposing that they should meet to work together at the House of Lords designs '... and enter into some permanent arrangement that will be satisfactory to you as to occasional assistance for the future in the completion of the great work as well as for the discharge of my obligations to you for what you have already done.' This time Pugin accepted Barry's offer and from 1844 until his death in 1852 the Palace at Westminster was Pugin's largest professional commitment. At first the financial arrangements between the two men were informal, but when Pugin proved recalcitrant if he was not paid promptly Barry sought to obtain a regular salary for Pugin, though his efforts were never entirely successful.

Pugin's practice changed in character between 1844 and 1852 as other Catholic architects began to serve the Catholic demand for building and the Earl of Shrewsbury ceased to spend heavily. Increasingly Pugin spent his time designing stained glass and metal work, which was produced by John Hardman in Birmingham, and furniture and wallpapers for Crace. His ecclesiastical commissions were few, virtually the only churches which he designed in this period were St. Augustine's, Ramsgate, St. Peter's, Great Marlow, and St. Thomas's, Fulham. Pugin worried excessively about money matters and the loss of his practice but he somehow found the money to complete his church at Ramsgate—a heavy financial drain on the income of any man. Though Pugin was distressed after 1844 by the state of his practice and the loss of prestige which he experienced, he was organising for himself, in the manner of his work, in his relationships with craftsmen, an artistic professional life close to that which was later advocated by William Morris.



Gatehouse, barn and farm buildings, Peper Harow, Surrey

Pugin, who had spent his life in search of a style—though it was he who had most asserted that he had found it—was, in the margins of his work, and without his conscious knowledge, free at last to exercise his originality and his talent in domestic design in architecture and the arts of decoration. This is not to belittle his achievement in ecclesiastical architecture, for it is remarkable; it is rather to point out that in the interior decoration and architecture at Burton Cloves, Bakewell, Bilton Grange, Rugby, the Houses of Parliament, his designs for furniture prepared for Crace, his own home, The Grange, Ramsgate, he produced work which fully expressed his principles but was free from the hampering restrictions of mediæval prototypes to which, in his ecclesiastical architecture, he was forced to adhere because of his religious devotion.

Pugin sought after the authority of absolute values to resolve his own conflicts and provide him with personal and philosophical security. His thought was assisted by his search for authority, for he was enabled by his convictions to see problems in their simplest form and give them definition and limitation. But he was at the same time hampered, for he was restricted by his 'authorities' in the amount of freedom which he could exercise in the application of his principles. His principles are exciting, for he was the earliest critic to perceive that a new age cannot go on imitating the style of a former age, but must concentrate on the understanding of the best principles and thus find its own forms which art should assume in a new age with new processes and new materials at its disposal. But in his own career he consciously rejected this possibility, clinging instead to the Gothic style, though at the same time, unconsciously, beneath the surface of his chosen style he worked at spatial discoveries, original and beautiful expressions of his own abilities. Pugin worked on three levels—

first he was a Utopian, political, ethical and religious reformer, whose thought forms part of the pattern of ideas represented by Carlyle's *Past and Present*, Southey's *Sir Thomas More or Colloquies on the Progress and Prospects of Society*; secondly he was a discriminating scholar and Gothic revival architect whose finest work ranks high among that produced by the revival; thirdly he was an artist who perceived beyond the stylistic limitations he imposed on himself principles of design and spatial aesthetic possibilities. Had he not died so young there is little doubt but that he would have spent his capacities upon the latter of these three roles, for he had, in spite of his human misery and illness, spent his last years upon the solving of his dilemma.

When they have been compared with their Gothic models, his churches have been criticised for their lack of solidity and their slenderness. Indeed, his willingness to experiment with height and slenderness is best revealed in his drawings. But is it not possible that precisely when he wilfully disobeyed his knowledge and did not copy Gothic exactly he was revealing most his tastes and his enthusiasms? One may, perhaps, best assess his work not by comparison with Gothic but by attempting to see beneath the Gothic veneer the architectural and decorative truths which he was seeking to express. Pugin himself would object to this suggestion, and it was his tragedy that he did not live to see for himself where his genius was leading him. By the end of his short life he had come to realise that his adherence to authorities was futile. He may well have stood at the brink of discovery when in 1851 he summarised his own career in these words in a letter to John Hardman:

'My writings, much more than what I have been able to do, have revolutionised the taste of England. My cause as an architect is run out. I always told you when the tide begins it must run out. I am really



ashamed of our things. I feel perfectly miserable. I never felt such despondency of drawing fine things. You know in your heart it is true. Our things are only good when compared with the Beasts, the Brutes, who belong to this age, but by the true standard they make me ill. As we gain knowledge conviction of failure is inevitable. It quite gets on my mind. I believe we know too much. Knowledge is power but it is misery. Dear me, a few years ago I felt quite satisfied with things we now look upon as abominable. Still I almost sigh for old simplicity when I thought all the old cathedral men fine fellows. It is all delusion. Everything is deception and unreal vanity and vexation of spirit. I shall turn an anchorite at last, with a companion. A new order, a development of a hermit.'

## DISCUSSION

**The Chairman Mr. John Summerson, C.B.E., F.S.A., [A]:** Chairman of the Library Group, in opening the meeting said: This is a meeting of the Library Group, but a rather special one. On 14 September 1852, one hundred years ago, Augustus Welby Northmore Pugin died, incidentally on the same day as the Duke of Wellington. The Duke of Wellington has always been remembered, but Augustus Pugin not quite so consistently, although in the last 10 or 15 years he has very much come back to fame. I think people no longer confuse him with Pusey, which was the general practice when I first remember coming across his name.

To me, Pugin has always been a great favourite, partly because I was brought up in the neighbourhood of Derby and at an early age got to know his little Gothic church there. I am probably the only person here who has spoken, not indeed to Pugin himself, but to one of his sons—the last survivor of his very large family. It is now 25 years since I went to Ramsgate to look at his church and house and had the good fortune to be taken by one of the monks from the monastery to meet Cuthbert Welby Pugin, who was then a very old man. He could not remember his father—for he was born very shortly before his father's death—but this meeting has left a memory which I shall not easily forget. It was a last glimpse of the old Pugin household at Ramsgate. There was this little old man in an old arm-chair, covered by a great rug—the only piece of furniture in the room which was not Gothic.

He died very soon afterwards, and now Pugin is seen only through the eyes of the historian and the scholar; and there is certainly at present no scholar who knows more about him and has studied him more closely than Dr. Phoebe Stanton.

*Dr. Phoebe Stanton then read her paper.*

**Dr. Nikolaus Pevsner [Hon. A]:** I raise a very minor question, to which I should know the answer, for I was one of the very privileged who read the full thesis of which this is a part and a summary. I seem to remember that Pugin was incensed about Scoles's round arch church in Islington; but did he not do the same? Did he not do work in the early Christian-Italian-Romanesque-Norman style?

**Dr. Stanton:** Yes; at Reading.

**Dr. Nikolaus Pevsner:** Then his taste changed. I think Reading church was in 1837. He would be the first to admit that he had committed such sins.

**Mr. H. A. N. Brockman [L]:** I should like to know what place Dr. Stanton would give to St. Augustine's, Ramsgate, in Pugin's work. It has always seemed to me to be a particularly beautiful piece of work, whereas St. Chad's Birmingham is rather disappointing.

**Dr. Stanton:** The story of St. Augustine's is interesting. He designed and built it and paid for it entirely himself, thanks to the generosity of George Myers, who made the accounts as small as possible. I think St. Augustine's, Ramsgate, is one of his finest works, because he spent so much time there; he lived intimately with the building and he watched each step in its construction.

**Mr. Paul Mauger [F]:** There has been a tendency to attribute to Pugin a certain amount of Irish work. The church in Cork and the cathedral in Killarney are very similar to others described; and there is another at Enniscorthy. Has Dr. Stanton any knowledge of the Irish work?

**Dr. Stanton:** My knowledge of the Irish commissions is almost a separate piece of research. There is a lot of Pugin in Ireland, although I have not been to see it. He certainly had a great deal to do with Killarney and Enniscorthy, and with a great many buildings for Lord Midleton's Irish estates. He also worked extensively in Maynooth. On the basis of notes from letters, we have attributed buildings there to him. He also did domestic work for the Talbots in Ireland.

**Mr. Brockman:** There is a portrait of Pugin in the exhibition and there is another portrait of him in the National Portrait Gallery. The one here is a rather aesthetic Pugin. May I ask which is Pugin?

**Dr. Stanton:** I am sure the aesthetic one! It is a portrait by Herbert, who was a close friend of Pugin throughout his life. In the last few years of Pugin's life he visited Ramsgate repeatedly in an attempt to help Pugin, who was very ill and confused.

**Mr. K. S. Mills [A]:** The question of the Tolbooth Church, Edinburgh, is rather obscure. Has anything come to light to show whether he did that church?

**Dr. Stanton:** No, but I should be glad to hear any news which anyone may have to tell me, especially about Pugin's work in Scotland. I believe Mr. Drummond paid for the building of two churches in Dundee.

**Miss I. Darlington:** Are there any of the drawings of St. George's Cathedral, Southwark, apart from those which are well known? I was thinking particularly of the designs which he first drew and which were rejected because of cost.

**Dr. Stanton:** I have not found any of the drawings of St. George's beyond the magnificent one of the spires which is at the cathedral with a few others. There is a footnote to the spire drawing; it was

prepared by Pugin, along with the drawing of Ramsgate, for display in the Royal Academy.

**Mr. Frederick Burn [A]:** Am I correct in assuming that he never had assistants or students?

**Dr. Stanton:** Pugin never had any assistants at all in his architectural practice. John Hardman Powell never assisted him in those drawings, and he was the only person who could have assisted him. Pugin produced drawings at a fantastic rate. It was a matter of a few days for designs of a whole church. He liked to have George Myers, who was intelligent enough to make any corrections that were required in such hurried drawings. The contract drawings for St. Chad's I have seen, and Myers' revisions appear on them.

**The Chairman:** There is one question I should like to put to Dr. Stanton. Perhaps it is unanswerable. When one sees Pugin's buildings, they are almost always immediately recognisable as Pugin; and if there is a building which he restored and added to, you can tell at once which is his work. Why is that? Because when one looks at his things one always feels that they are almost perfect re-creations of 14th century architecture. There is no fault with them at all—and yet there is this extremely appealing Pugin essence in them.

**Dr. Stanton:** I have perhaps a small part of the explanation. When he was working on St. Giles' Cheadle, for instance, he purchased a very expensive illuminated manuscript on the subject of the life of St. Giles, from which he worked intensely. There is I think a connection between his taste in his church decorations and in his domestic decorations and the colour and density of ornament in a 15th century manuscript. I think that accounts for the interior of Cheadle and the interior ornamentation of Mr. Alcard's house at Bakewell and part of the Houses of Parliament. The other point was the manner in which he drew. He drew rapidly and even the drawings for the details of Cheadle indicate that they are literally transcriptions into the finished work. They are drawings created in the third dimension, and these curious refinements of his lines he carried into his work.

**Mr. Mauger:** Are many of the buildings suffering from structural damage? Killarney is in a very bad way. Also that church was not open until fifty years after his death, and he may have had very little to do with supervising it; only a small part may have been done in his own time. I forget the name of the architect associated with completion.

**Dr. Stanton:** He prepared full designs for Killarney, and they were carried out only partially. I have visited a good many of his other buildings in the last few years, and I do not remember any that were in a particularly bad condition. The great Pugin losses of the post-war period are Alton Towers and Burton Cloes, Bakewell; the latter was being demolished when I was there a few weeks ago. Alton Towers suffered considerably during the war.



# Review of Construction and Materials

This section gives technical and general information. The following bodies deal with specialised branches of research and will willingly answer inquiries.

**The Director, The Building Research Station, Garston, near Watford, Herts.**

Telephone: Garston 2246.

**The Officer-in-charge, The Building Research Station Scottish Laboratory, Thorntonhall, near Glasgow.**

Telephone: Busby 1171.

**The Director, The Forest Products Research Laboratory, Princes Risborough, Bucks.**

Telephone: Princes Risborough 101.

**The Director, The British Standards Institution, 28 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1.**

Telephone: Abbey 3333.

**The Director, The Building Centre, 26 Store Street, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.C.1**

Telephone: Museum 5400 (10 lines).

**The Director, The Scottish Building Centre, 425-7 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, C.2.**

Telephone: Douglas 0372.

**M.O.W. Economy Memoranda.** The Ministry of Works have published Economy Memorandum No. 4, *Use of timber in all building work*, prepared by a committee whose members included representatives of the Building Research Station and the Forest Products Research Laboratory. The object of the memorandum is to ensure that in the interests of the national economy our timber supplies should be used to the best advantage and without avoidable wastage. It supersedes Economy Memorandum Timber No. 2. The following points are extracted from the new memorandum.

The restrictions imposed in the memorandum are limited to softwood. The recommendations should not be regarded as a Code, because the supply of recommended substitutes may change from time to time and other materials not mentioned may become available.

Almost any reasonable specification can be met by re-conversion from larger sizes, and advantage should be taken of this at the design stage. Where hardwood is recommended as a substitute, native or soft-currency materials only are implied. Solid timber can be saved by using plywood on light framing, and all types of plywood and blockboard are free from consumption licence. Licensing officers of the Government departments concerned will examine all requirements for softwood in the light of economies indicated in the memorandum and the amount authorised will be based on the assumption that all economies laid down in the memorandum will be enforced.

In the absence of any special circumstances restrictions will be applied to the use of softwood in buildings, and 59 items are tabulated with description, restriction, and some suggested alternatives. Appendix A gives the maximum sizes in which timber is to be used for joists, rafters, purlins and floor boards. The size of timber to be used is the smallest one that satisfies the particular span and loading, and as these sizes are generally smaller for the spans than at one time would have been regarded as suitable it is emphasised that care should be taken to ensure sound design and to avoid bad workmanship. The

Ministry of Housing and Local Government have given full approval to all the recommendations and restrictions and also to the dimension tables in Appendix A. These tables have been calculated on accepted design formulae and are based on the timber available for structural purposes, and 'could be safely accepted by local authorities as satisfying building bye-laws, even when they diverge from their published tables'.

Appendix B gives a list of relevant British Standards and Codes of Practice. The memorandum can be obtained from H.M.S.O., price 6d. net.

**The Dixon power float.** The general opinion among concrete technologists is that the best quality concrete is produced by a mix of low water content; at least there is less likelihood of shrinkage and of course there is a saving in the time needed for drying-out. But the disadvantage of a dry mix is that it is difficult to bring to a smooth surface by hand-floating; this may tempt the operator to ease his labours by adding water, and thus theory is upset.

The position has been changed by a machine recently developed by the Columbus-Dixon Organisation; it is in essence a rotating disc of 24 in. diameter, powered either by an integral electric motor or internal combustion engine. When the concrete has been deposited and tamped the machine is at once placed on it and is then pushed about, with the disc revolving, until a smooth surface is obtained, and this can be done with a mix so dry that hand-floating would not be easy. The machine weighs about 200 lb. and this concentrated weight combined with the rotation of the disc gives firm compaction and a dense concrete. Messrs. Columbus-Dixon claim that their power float finishes off concrete five times faster than it would be possible to do by hand and so allows large areas to be completed in a normal working day.

For demonstration to the Press Messrs. Columbus-Dixon prepared two rectangles bounded by wood formwork, one panel being filled with a mix by weight of 1 cement, 1.8 sand and 4.2 of  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. granite aggre-



The Dixon power float

gate, water/cement ratio 0.43; the other with 1 cement, 1.5 sand and 4.5 of  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. gravel aggregate, water/cement ratio 0.46. The panels were then tamped by vibration and the disc machine was put into operation. In a short time both panels were brought to a smooth surface.

The accompanying illustration shows the machine at work, and although the treatment has not been completed it will be seen that the concrete in the foreground has already been brought nearly to a perfectly smooth surface and will need little more work to complete the operation.

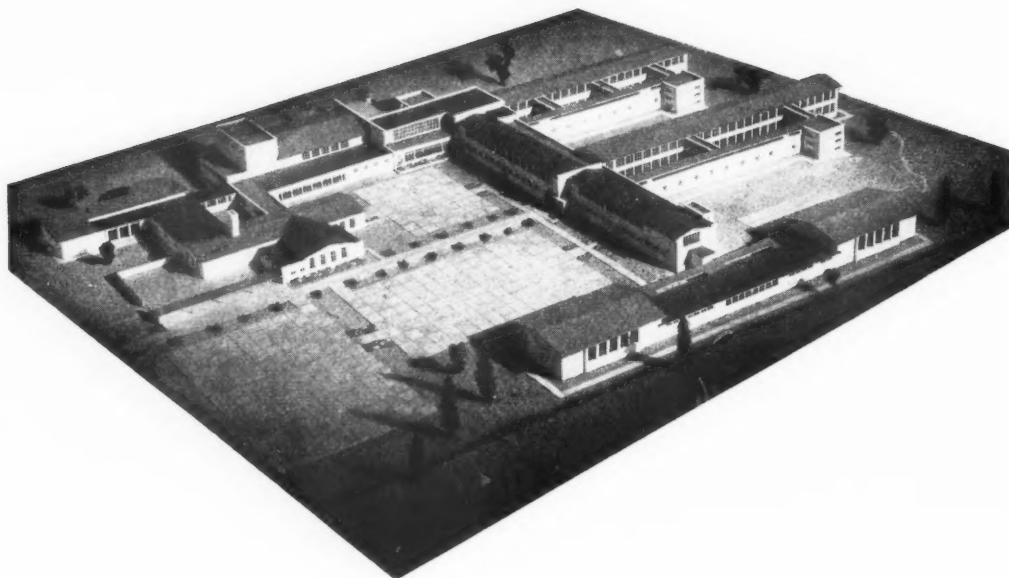
The address of the Columbus-Dixon Organisation is Capitol Works, Empire Way, Wembley, Middlesex.

**The surface spread of flame.** The Fire Protection Association have published their technical booklet No. 12, *The Surface Spread of Flame on Surfaces treated with Nitrocellulose Lacquers*, which gives the results of tests made on Douglas fir plywood treated with three different compositions of lacquer, each containing nitrocellulose and ester gum with the addition of dibutyl phthalate to lacquer A, camphor to B and tricresyl phosphate to C; the object being to determine the effect of the plasticiser on the surface spread of flame. The investigation was prompted by the fires which occurred in passenger trains, one at Penmanshiel tunnel in 1949 and the other at Beattock Summit in 1950.

The greatly increased fire hazard produced by a nitrocellulose lacquer coating on a material was shown by the tests. In the case of lacquers A and B the spread of flame was much more rapid than that on the untreated board, but with lacquer C the final distance of spread of flame was approximately the same as that on the untreated board, although the spread was more rapid in the early stages.

In accordance with B.S. 476 Spread of Flame Test, Douglas fir plywood sprayed with lacquers A and B comes within the category Class 4 surface, while spraying with lacquer C brings it up to Class 3, but despite the difference in the performance of the lacquers the suitability of lacquer C as a wood finish with a reduced fire hazard should not be over-estimated. Although much less hazardous than the other two lacquers the use of Class 3 surfaces in places where means of escape are involved is not considered by expert opinion to be satisfactory; in such positions a Class 1 surface should be required.

The address of the Fire Protection Association is 84 Queen Street, London, E.C.4.



# Droylsden Secondary Modern School for Girls

Architect: G. Noel Hill, M.T.P.I. [F], County Architect, Lancashire

THIS SCHOOL WAS recently awarded the R.I.B.A. Bronze Medal by the Manchester Society of Architects as the best building in their area to be completed in the five years ending December 1950. It featured in the first post-war operational building programme undertaken by the County of Lancashire, work being started on the site in September 1948. In studying the plans, architect readers of the JOURNAL should bear in mind that the requirements of the Ministry of Education at the time this school was started differed considerably from those now in force.

**The Site.** The site covers approximately 8 acres in a semi-industrial area, with 10 acres as playing fields adjoining. Complications were encountered at the outset by the existence of foundations for a school designed and constructed before the last war. It was found possible, however, to incorporate the existing boiler house and some of the ducts in the new design, but costs had to be met to a certain extent for cutting through and grubbing those portions of the existing foundations which could not be incorporated, and necessitated to some extent the use of mechanical equipment.

The building has been sited at the east end of the site, which has road access on three sides. There is a 10 ft. rise from the main access road to a fairly level plateau upon which the school has been built, the ground then sloping away to the northern boundary.

**The Plan.** The school has been planned with a main spine having a north-west-south-east axis, consisting of cloakrooms

and lavatories on the ground floor with practical rooms over. The double-storey classroom blocks extend at right angles on the south-western side of the spine which allows a south-east aspect for the classrooms. The main entrance, assembly hall, kitchen, dining-room and administration have been grouped on the north-east of the main spine. Because of the wide spread of the building, the plan has been reproduced here in sections, the relation between each being shown on the block plan.

**Construction.** The main spine, foyer, library and two classroom blocks are of steel frame construction, the remainder being load bearing. Floors and flat roofs are of *in-situ* concrete, the pitched roofs consisting of wood wool slabs on steel purlins. All roofs are finished with green mineralised felt. The first floors of the classroom blocks are sound insulated with quilting. The whole of the facing brick-

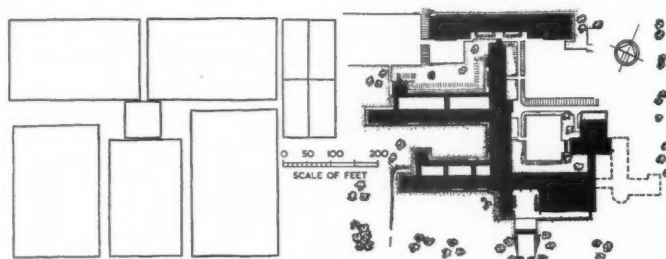
work is Roughdale golden brown, wire dragged rustic bricks with  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. recessed coloured mortar joints.

**Finishes and Equipment.** Floors generally are of wood block; stairs, lavatories and w.c.s of terrazzo; the gymnasium of hardwood strips on wood joists. The suspended ceilings to classrooms are of fibreboard, and the ceilings to gymnasium, foyer and assembly hall plaster on metal lathing.

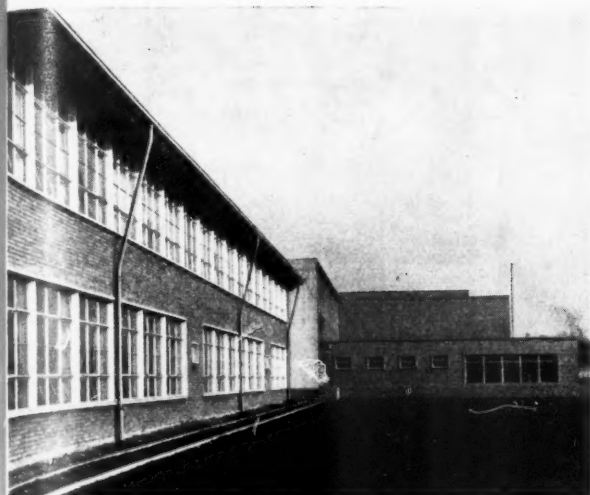
Heating is principally by low pressure hot water with oil-fired boilers, electrically controlled. Recessed convectors are installed in the foyer, assembly hall and on the staircases.

**Assistant Architects, etc.** The architects responsible under the direction of the County Architect were R. N. Guy [A], C. H. Simmons [A], S. G. B. Roberts [A] and C. C. Bowring [A].

The general contractors were W. Townson and Sons Ltd., Bolton, and the Clerk of Works, Mr. D. R. Ollerton.



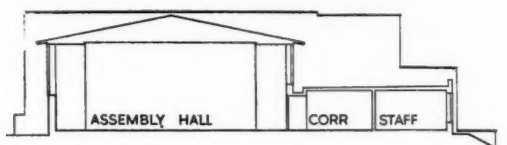
Block plan. Playing fields on the left. Old school shown dotted



A typical classroom block. See plans on pages 58 and 59



The main entrance is approached by a terrace and steps between projecting wings



Section through the assembly hall. Not to scale



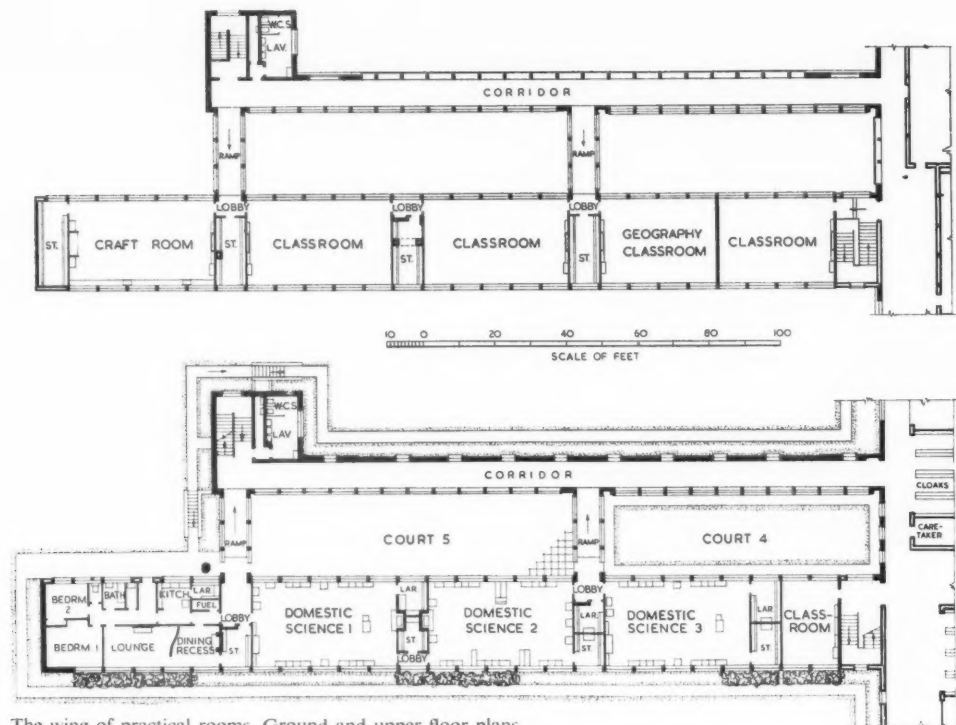
The hall, dining and kitchen wing, east of the main entrance



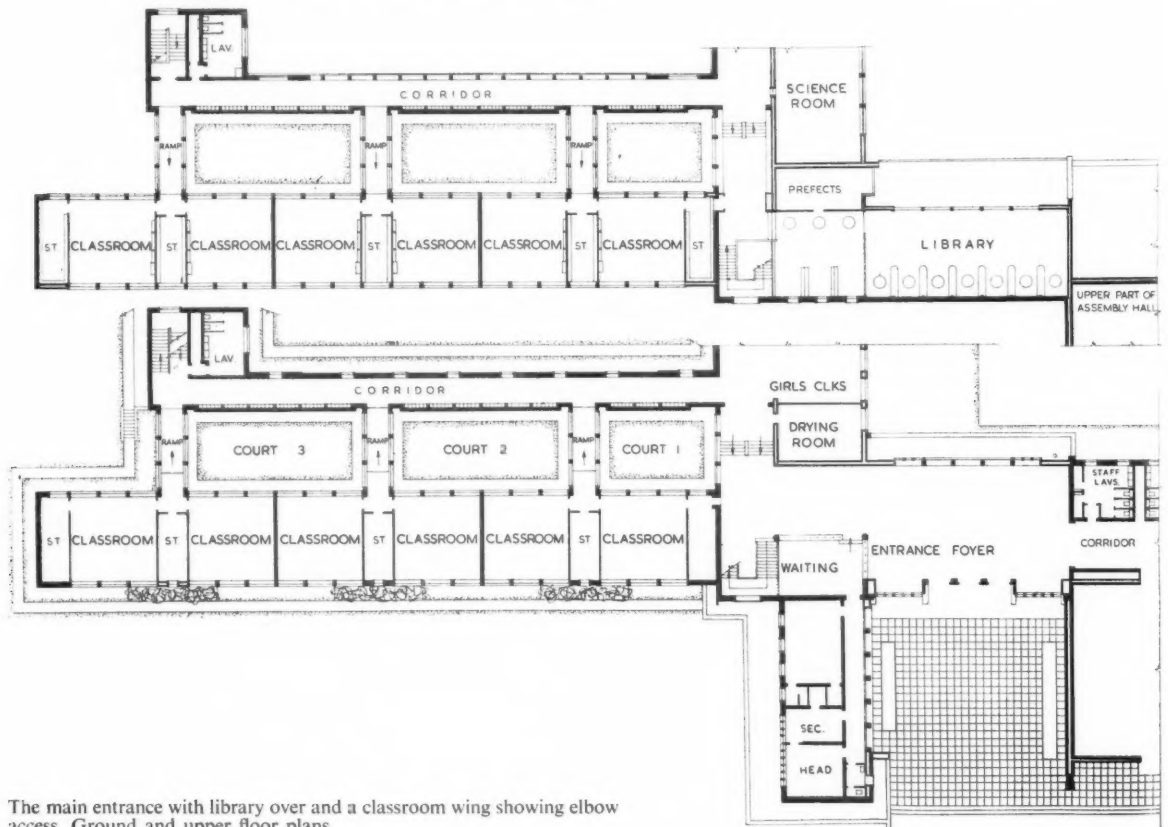
Terrace side of the hall



The steps and door for handling scenery on to the stage



The wing of practical rooms. Ground and upper floor plans

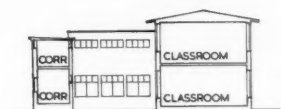


The main entrance with library over and a classroom wing showing elbow access. Ground and upper floor plans





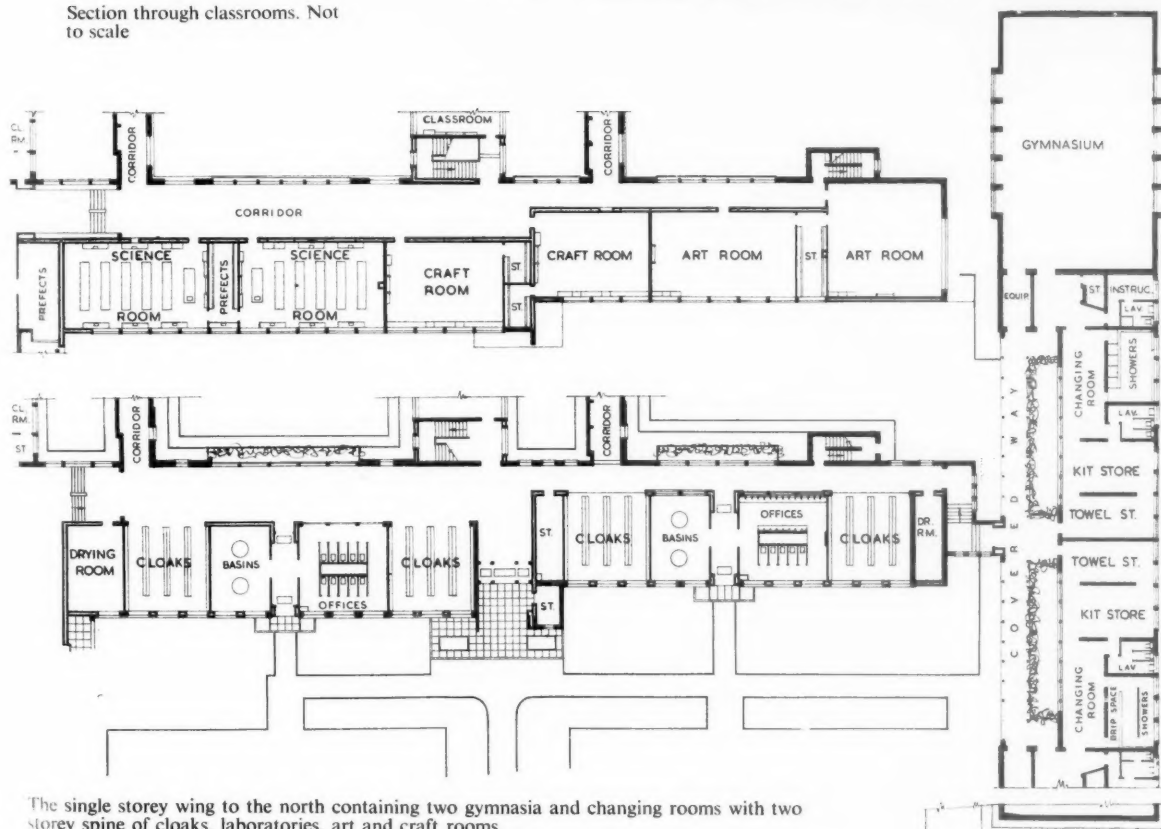
Two views of the library



Section through classrooms. Not to scale



The exhibition foyer to the library seen from the main entrance



The single storey wing to the north containing two gymnasia and changing rooms with two storey spine of cloaks, laboratories, art and craft rooms

# Practice Notes

Edited by Charles Woodward [4]

**IN PARLIAMENT.** **Defence Regulation 68CA.** Asked what was the result of his discussions with local authorities concerning Defence (General) Regulation 68CA, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government replied: Representations in favour of retaining this Regulation were made to my right hon. Friend by representatives of the Local Authorities' Association. As he considers, however, that the Regulation is no longer necessary, and that the Town and Country Planning Act 1947 provides adequate powers to prevent the loss of housing accommodation by change of use, he has so informed the local authorities and has also intimated to them that he proposes to make an order requiring planning authorities to consult housing authorities on any application for planning permission which they propose to allow for change of use from housing. (18 November 1952.)

**Unpaid Development Charges.** Asked if he would make a statement in relation to development charges which have been assessed since his announcement of the proposed amending legislation and which are at present unpaid, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government replied: The Bill introduced last Tuesday proposes to free from development charge all development commenced on or after 18 November. The Secretary of State for Scotland and my right hon. Friend have asked the Central Land Board to suspend the collection of development charge in these cases pending the passing of the Bill. It is only in cases not affected by the Bill—where development commenced before the date mentioned—that development is still being assessed. (25 November 1952.)

In addition to the Parliamentary reply in respect of Unpaid Development Charges the Central Land Board have issued the following leaflet which is available at the Board's offices and the offices of local authorities:

**Central Land Board. Town and Country Planning Act 1947, Town and Country Planning Bill 1952.**

*[This leaflet is intended to describe the immediate effects of the Bill now before Parliament so far as it concerns the relations of the public with the Central Land Board.]*  
**Development Charge.** The Bill proposes that no development charge shall be payable on any development started on or after 18 November 1952 (the date of the introduction of the Bill), except where it has been included in a determination of development charge or an application for determination with other development begun before that date.

The Central Land Board have been requested by the Government to suspend the assessment and collection of development charge in respect of development that will

not be liable to charge under the terms of the Bill. The Board have therefore decided to give, in cases covered by the Bill, consent in writing to proceed with development without prior determination or satisfaction of development charge.

Development charge in respect of any development started before 18 November is not repayable.

**Claims.** The £300 million set aside under Section 58 of the 1947 Act is not to be distributed, but the Bill provides for claims to be satisfied 'in such manner, in such cases, to such extent, at such times and with such interest as may hereafter be determined by an Act of Parliament passed for that purpose.' The Government's present intentions for the payment of claims are indicated in a White Paper (Cmd. 8699—H.M.S.O., price 6d.).

It follows that claims already determined should be preserved, and the Board will finish the assessment and determination of claims still outstanding. (20 November 1952.)

**Change of Address** The Headquarters of the Central Land Board and the War Damage Commission have been moved to 6 Carlton House Terrace, London, S.W.1 (Whitehall 4341).

**Building Licensing.** The Minister of Works, the Rt. Hon. David Eccles, M.P., answering Questions in the House on Tuesday 18 November 1952, said: I have three changes to announce in the licensing system for building. Early this year the volume of maintenance work of all kinds showed signs of falling off. From 1 July last the free limit for housing and general work was raised from £100 to £200 in a period of 12 months, but this did not arrest the decline. I now propose to alter the licensing period to the calendar year. This change will help painters and other building workers for whom there is usually less work in the winter. The current licensing period, for which the limits are £500 for industrial and agricultural buildings and £200 for all other buildings, will be brought to an end on 31 December next. This means that the full amounts will be available during the period of six months. For the calendar year 1953 the free limits will be for industrial and agricultural buildings £2,000 and for all other buildings £500.

I propose to discuss with the Associations of Local Authorities how we can take full advantage of the savings in administration which these changes make possible. (MOW/131/52, P.I.49, 18 November 1952.)

**MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT. Housing Building Costs.** Circular 51/52 dated 10 November refers to the Third Report of the Girdwood Committee which is primarily concerned with the cost of local authority traditional houses completed in October 1951. The Minister commends to the attention of housing authorities in England the following practical suggestions contained in the Report:—

(1) That attention should be paid to the possibility of securing greater economy in

the layout of roads, footpaths and drainage schemes (paragraph 24). (2) That much of the work represented by quantity surveyors' fees could be avoided if accurate drawings were prepared before the invitation of tenders and if Bills of Quantities were accurately related to drawings (paragraph 27). (3) That when a quantity surveyor is employed to prepare Bills of Quantities, all concerned should see that all details are available before the Bills are prepared (paragraph 29).

**Domestic Fuel Policy.** Circular 80/52 dated 10 November refers to the list of appliances issued by the Gas Council in consultation with the Ministry of Fuel and Power. These appliances have been tested and approved in the Gas Council's laboratories and are recommended for selection of gas appliances to be installed in houses built by housing authorities. The list can be obtained from the Area Gas Board. The Gas Council's address is 1 Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.1.

**Building Bye-laws.** Circular 82/85 dated 18 November 1952, addressed to authorities outside London, states that the revision of the Ministry's model bye-laws is now complete and has been issued. The Minister is anxious that new bye-laws should become operative without delay and local authorities are asked to submit drafts as soon as possible. In the meantime a further general order under Section 68 of the Public Health Act 1936 will be made continuing the existing bye-laws in force, where necessary, until 30 June 1953. Only in exceptional circumstances will a local authority's existing bye-laws be kept in force after that date. Copies of British Standards and British Standard Codes of Practice mentioned in the bye-laws themselves should be made available to builders for reference, and of other British Standards likely to be in general use.

The Minister hopes that until new bye-laws are made the authority will have regard to the new model in dealing with application for bye-law approval. Where a building proposal does not comply with the existing bye-laws, but would comply with the new model, the Minister would be prepared to give approval under Section 138 of the Housing Act 1936 or to entertain an application under Section 63 of the Public Health Act 1936, as may be appropriate, if thereby materials would be saved or the use of modern materials made possible. The authority should at all times be willing to relax a bye-law if thereby a form of construction saving materials but still likely to be fully satisfactory for its purpose would be permitted. The authority will note that the table in the Second Schedule of the new model dealing with loading uses terms—such as 'office', 'workroom', 'ware-house' etc.—which have been given no specific definition. The purpose is to allow a reasonable degree of flexibility within the limits of the legal requirements as to certainty in bye-laws. Where, however, a building would be required, under the table, to sustain a heavier loading than its intended

use would warrant, application to the Minister under one of the enactments referred to above should be considered. (The Model Bye-Laws, Series IV, Buildings, are obtainable at H.M. Stationery Office, price 2s. net.)

**House Drainage, Private Sewers (combined drains).** This Circular 82/52 refers to combined drains which may be required by a local authority when approving plans for bye-law purposes. The combined system saves materials and labour and results in greater efficiency because it reduces piping, manholes, traps and fresh air inlets, all of which are liable to give trouble. Post-War Building Study No. 26 (issued in 1947 by the Ministry of Works) gives guidance on many matters besides the combination of drains; for example, it suggests the use of flatter gradients than those commonly required where dwellings have baths and hot water facilities, and a reduction in the number of manholes for rodding purposes.

The Minister hopes that as well as making full use of the most economical drainage systems in their own housing schemes the authority will secure that attention is given to these points when plans are submitted for bye-law approval.

**Housing.** Circular 84/52 dated 25 November 1952, addressed to housing authorities in England, refers to the advantages in cost and speed that contractors can give authorities if they are assured of continuity of work sufficiently early to be able to keep their organisation intact and their equipment fully employed. The larger the authority's programme the greater the need to acquire sites and finish the site works well before the contractor is due to start the erection of the houses. 'Follow on' contracts imply negotiated contracts but a check on prices can be obtained by putting a proportion of all contracts out to competitive tendering.

Continuity is of particular importance in the placing of contracts for houses to be built by the new methods. To help maintain a balanced production from the special equipment used either in the factory or on the site, most contractors for these houses are willing to offer a reduced price per house for a 'follow-on' contract provided they are given notice of this soon enough before the previous contract is due to end. For some systems as much as 10 months' notice is desirable, for maximum efficiency, economy and speed.

New systems of construction are designed to realise the benefit of large-scale production methods in factory and on site. The Minister understands that authorities continue to ask contractors to make variations or additions to their normal designs or fittings; alterations which cannot be vital but inevitably interrupt the production flow, slow up completion and add to costs. He hopes that authorities will give this matter serious attention and instruct their architects and officers that no variation from the plans and specifications offered by the contractor should normally be asked for.

The Minister regards it as extremely important that architects advising local authorities should pay close attention to the lay-out and landscaping of housing schemes, whether these be composed of traditional or non-traditional houses or a mixture of the two. In his view, there is still much room for improvement in this respect. It is well established that pleasing estates can be obtained with houses of two or three types provided they are well grouped; and, conversely, that a monotonous effect can be produced with bad lay-out and little or no attention to landscaping, however varied the house designs may be.

**LONDON BUILDING (CONSTRUCTIONAL) BYE-LAWS 1953.** The London County Council have given notice under Section 8 of the London Building (Amendment) Act 1935 that they have made bye-laws in respect of the construction and conversion of buildings and cognate matters. The bye-laws will come into operation on 1 January 1953.

The bye-laws include the classification of a building or part of a building in relation to the resistance to the action of fire of the constructional parts and the period of time during which constructional parts are to be capable of resisting the action of fire.

Copies of the bye-laws may be inspected, free of charge, at the County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1, during the usual office hours. Copies may also be purchased, price 3s. 6d. (postage extra), either at the County Hall, through any bookseller or from Staples Press, Ltd., Staples House, Mandeville Place, W.1.

**R.I.B.A. STANDARD FORM OF CONTRACT. Retention Fund.** Attention is called to Practice Note 29 issued by the Joint Contracts Tribunal and published in the April 1952 JOURNAL at page 222. The Tribunal have been informed that it is not an uncommon practice to include against the item in the Appendix 'Limit of Retention Fund', a percentage instead of an amount in pounds. The Tribunal advise that the provisions of Clause 24 (c) of the Contract call for an agreed sum of money to be inserted in the Appendix as the limit proportionate and appropriate to the value of the contract works. A percentage should be inserted in the Appendix against the item 'Percentage of Certified Value Retained'.

**Issue of Certificates.** Clause 24 (a) provides that the contractor shall receive from the architect a certificate of the amount due. The clause then provides that the contractor, on presenting a certificate to the employer, is entitled to payment within the period named in the appendix. If a certificate is sent direct to the employer the provisions of the contract cannot be carried out, as presentation of the certificate to the employer by the contractor cannot take place and the period in the appendix for payment cannot begin to run.

The architect, on issuing a certificate to

the contractor, would no doubt at the same time inform the employer of its issue, so that the parties to the contract are made aware of and can carry out their obligations.

## LAW CASES

**Smith v. Jones. Road Charges.** In the Queen's Bench Division on 5 November this action was tried to decide whether the owner of a house built under licence and bought at the maximum selling price was entitled to recover from the vendor the cost of road charges which he (the buyer) was subsequently called upon by the Council to pay for making up the road.

On the application form for a licence (C.L.1136B.) it is stated that the fixed selling price includes the cost of roads, sewers and other services, and though the licence contained the words 'according to the application dated 23 November 1945', the Judge held that those words were matters of description and did not authorise the Court to look at the words of the application in interpreting those of the licence. Even if he were wrong on that point, he thought the reference to roads in the application was in respect of roads, sewers and other services carried out by the builder (the vendor) himself. It did not contemplate dedication charges which might, or might not, be made some years afterwards.

Judgment was accordingly given for the defendant, with costs. (THE ESTATES GAZETTE 15 November 1952.)

**Town and Country Planning Act 1947. Costs in local inquiries. Re application of Mrs. G. L. Wood.** In the Divisional Court on 3 October the Court decided that the Minister had jurisdiction to award costs to a person appearing at an inquiry, held by a Ministry inspector, in respect of a refusal of planning permission by the local planning authority. The jurisdiction arises under Section 104 of the 1947 Act. In the case under consideration, which was an appeal against the refusal of permission, objections were made at the inquiry by the owner of adjacent property who alleged that the property would be adversely affected if the appeal succeeded. The owner was represented at the inquiry by counsel and solicitors and evidence was given in support of her objections. The Minister dismissed the appeal and the owner applied for her costs. In refusing to award such costs the Minister said that they would be awarded only in exceptional cases.

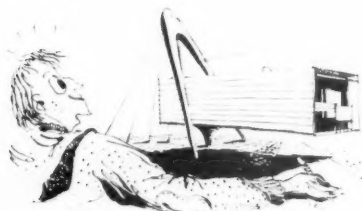
The owner's application to the Divisional Court was for an order directing the Minister to award her the costs of her appearance as an objector at the inquiry. In dismissing the application the Court said that the Minister's letter refusing to award the owner costs did not indicate any exercise of his discretion injudicially. It merely indicated a general policy which the Minister would bear in mind in each particular case. The Minister had considered the particular facts in this case and had exercised his discretion. (THE ESTATES GAZETTE, 22 November 1952.)





A GOOD DEAL has been written and said lately about the examinations of the Institute, implying that the standards have been raised considerably above those of the past. There has also been much discussion and argument about recent changes in testimony requirements. One gets the impression that the Institute has created some dreadful precedent in modifying testimony conditions, but the really curious fact is not that the Institute has changed its conditions, but that it has changed them so often. The greatest change of all, of course, is that the R.I.B.A. in the 19th century examined only gentlemen, whereas today it examines candidates, or students.

There is in the R.I.B.A. Library a neat, octavo volume entitled 'R.I.B.A. Examinations, 1898-1927'. Unfortunately, it is far from complete, but of the early period—the high Victorian and Edwardian age—a sufficient number of papers has been preserved to give some indication of the extent of change. The earliest papers show that there were three examinations, the Preliminary, the Intermediate and the Final, in place of the two now set. Of the papers the Preliminary is by far the most terrifying. The young gentleman of 1898 who aspired to probationership of the Institute was expected to write an essay in the first hour of the examination on such subjects as 'The Battle of Omdurman' or "Draw not thy bow before the arrow is fixed". An hour later, he would be confronted with this question: 'If 15 men can build a wall 7 ft. long, 15 ft. high, 14 in. thick in 16 days, in how many days can 20 men build a wall 35 ft. long, 14 ft. high, 9 in. thick?' It would appear that if the gentleman of those days had to work hard for the probationership, the rate of building progress of 15 men was much the same as it is today.



# Gentlemen versus Students

By Cecil Stewart [F]

Later he was examined in history and geography, and apparently was expected to know the Statutes of Livery and Maintenance and be able to explain the terms Benefit of Clergy, and Attainder; and to trace the course of a steamer all the way from Hull to St. Petersburg. The day concluded with an examination in languages, in which he was required to translate some of those Chekovian conversations which one finds in continental phrase-books, viz.:

'At what time did you get up this morning?'

'I stopped in bed later than usual because I had a bad headache.'

'He seems to be in pain. Has he the toothache?'

'If you are cold and would like a fire, please order it.'

And, as a final inconsequence,

'He has had a coat made which does not fit him.'

The following day would be spent in drawing and in mechanics. The 1898 examination included two curious questions. They were:

(1) A man standing in a boat is liable to be thrown down if the boat runs into the bank. Explain the reason.

(2) A thin indiarubber balloon is filled with air and put inside the receiver of an air pump, which is then exhausted. What happens to the balloon? Explain why.

It would be equally interesting to learn what happened to the exhausted gentleman.

For the next two years he would be producing testimonies of study. Even in 1898 the whole system of examinations and testimonies was being overhauled, and not without misgivings on the part of members of the Institute. Mr. Arthur Cates wrote: 'It is to be regretted that changes so closely affecting the principles of architectural education should have been in so bald a manner published . . . as settled and accomplished facts . . . without one word of explanation of the reasons or necessity (should such exist) which may be supposed to justify the changes.'<sup>(1)</sup> What, in fact, was being proposed? In the Intermediate Examination a new subject had been introduced: 'The outlines of the history of mediæval and Renaissance architecture.' This was in addition to a knowledge of the Orders, of classic ornament, of English architecture from the Conquest to A.D. 1500 and the characteristic mouldings and ornaments of each period. 'For the ordinary student,' wrote Mr. Cates, 'with the usual defective elementary education,<sup>(2)</sup> the thorough acquisition of these subjects will fully occupy the time at his disposal.' The number of testimonies of study, however, was reduced from eleven sheets to nine, 'but not actually reducing the labour of

preparing the testimonies, since the details and ornaments which would have to be drawn on separate sheets will now be crowded on to the general drawing, if indeed they can be satisfactorily squeezed thereon.'

In the final testimonies of study similar reductions were being made. In place of four sheets of studies there were to be 'two studies of ornament from the round, shaded or hatched, one classic or Renaissance, the other mediæval.'

But let us return to our young gentleman of 1898. He is, let us imagine, one of the 47 out of 80 candidates who passed the Preliminary Examination. If he has not already enlisted for the Boer War he should, by 1900, submit himself for the Intermediate Examination. His studies will have been almost entirely devoted to history. He should now be able to draw with some facility 'two varieties of honey-suckle ornament, 3 in. high' and be able to 'illustrate by sketches the meaning of reticulated tracery.' He will be able to define the meaning of Eustyle, Prostyle and Decastyle, and to give 'a concise account of the architectural history of St. Peter's Church in Rome.' He will not yet need to know anything of design, but his knowledge of construction will be complicated by having to be able to calculate for iron as well as steel. In one respect, at least, he will be superior to the student of today, for he will not be baffled, as I am, by the question: 'What are the three essential principles to be observed in the erection of every building?'

In the interval between the Intermediate and Final, Mafeking has been relieved and the Russo-Japanese war is nearly over. In the year 1904<sup>(3)</sup>, while gentlemen sitting for the Preliminary Examination are writing essays on Photography and short notes on 'The Constitutions of Clarendon, the Statute of Mortmain, the Fair of Lincoln and the Salic Law', our friend will be completing his Final testimonies, for delivery 'flat, in a portfolio 30 in. by 22 in., which can be purchased for about 4s.'

In the Final Examinations in Edwardian times, our gentleman has his first opportunity to show his ability as a designer. In 1904 the subject is a coastguard station, in which the only supererogatory requirement is that external walls 'must be impervious to rain'. History is still important, two papers being designed to allow the gentleman to demonstrate what he can do in the style in which he hopes to practise, whether it be classical or mediæval. These papers take a whole day and are entitled 'The principal styles of architecture: their features, mouldings and ornament', but by 1909 the title is changed

<sup>(1)</sup> It has been necessary to assume that our gentleman has taken a somewhat longer time than usual over his Final testimonies, since the examination papers for 1901, 1902 and 1903 are missing.

<sup>(1)</sup> JOURNAL, R.I.B.A., 1897-98 p. 136.

<sup>(2)</sup> The italics are mine. C. S.

to 'The principles of Architecture; their theory and application.' This provides the examiner with the opportunity of making many curious demands, such as 'Describe and illustrate the difference of treatment necessary for a small circular building of the Ionic Order about 15 ft. in diameter if intended: (1) for a garden pavilion, (2) for a sepulchral monument', and 'State how far in your opinion steel-framed buildings admit of architectural treatment, and give examples.'

But these problems will not worry our

gentleman of 1904. If he is a classical candidate he will be busily engaged in explaining, with sketches, Acroterium, Scotia, Apophyge, or Fascia, and drawing 'to a convenient size a stone Lucarne in the style of the French Renaissance, sixteenth century'. If mediaeval, he will be drawing 'full size, in the Norman, Early English, Decorated and Perpendicular styles, an internal stone string', or making a sketch of the roof of Westminster Hall.

At last our gentleman has passed the Finals. There is no examination in Pro-

fessional Practice; there is no thought of National Service; there is no doubt in our gentleman's mind as to the relative merits of local authority or private practice. He is now eligible for election.

But there has been a General Election in the country; Balfour has resigned, the Conservatives have lost and a Liberal Government has taken the field. The change in politics is reflected even within the portals of the R.I.B.A., for it is no longer a gentleman who presents himself to the President, but only a successful student.

## Deferment of National Service

THE FOLLOWING ARRANGEMENTS have been agreed between representatives of the R.I.B.A. and the Ministry of Labour and National Service for the deferment of students of architecture.

**1. Students pursuing full-time courses at Universities, Technical Colleges and certain other Further Educational Establishments.** Students who are already undergoing full-time training in architecture or who have been accepted for admission to a full-time course may be granted deferment for the period necessary for them to complete the full normal course up to the Final Examination, or to prepare for the Intermediate Examination by full-time study and afterwards to proceed to employment in an architect's office and prepare for the Final Examination by part-time or spare-time study.

In order to qualify for such deferment the student must commence the full-time study of architecture before his 18th birthday or within three months of any deferment he may have been granted to remain at school.

Application for deferment in respect of a full-time course in architecture must be made in duplicate on form *Misc. 20* to the appropriate University Joint Recruiting Board. Full details of these arrangements have been notified to the Headmasters and Principals of the Technical Colleges and similar institutions, from whom copies of the form and address of the Joint Recruiting Board are obtainable.

Students who successfully complete a course of full-time study to the Intermediate stage and who then wish to complete their training as architects by employment in an architect's office combined with part-time study for the Final Examination will be eligible to apply for further deferment to enable them to complete two years' practical training and to sit for the Final Examination not later than the first opportunity after the expiry of the two years. Shortly before they are due to complete the Intermediate course of full-time study such students should submit a fresh application, on form *N.S. 294*, for the further deferment necessary to enable them to pursue their period of practical training in an office and undertake a course of part-time study. This application should be submitted in accord-

ance with the directions printed on the form (which can be obtained from any Local Office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service) and should be accompanied by a letter drawing attention to the fact that the student has hitherto been deferred as a student of architecture for a full-time course up to the Intermediate standard.

*Deferment of candidates preparing for the Examination in Professional Practice and Practical Experience.* Extension of deferment for a period not exceeding 12 months will be granted to those candidates for the Associateship R.I.B.A. who, after passing the R.I.B.A. Final Examination or a Final Examination at a School of Architecture recognised for exemption from the R.I.B.A. Final Examination qualifying for the Associateship, wish to obtain practical training before sitting for their Examination in Professional Practice and Practical Experience. Application for such extension of deferment must be made to the National Service Deferment Boards on form *N.S. 294* and must be accompanied by a certificate confirming that a period of approved practical training is being undertaken before taking the Professional Practice and Practical Experience Examination. This certificate will be supplied by the R.I.B.A. in the case of those candidates taking the R.I.B.A. Final Examination, and by the Heads of the Schools of Architecture in the case of students qualifying by means of a school course recognised for exemption from the R.I.B.A. Final Examination.

Students should apply for this extension of deferment immediately they have sat for the Final Examination of the R.I.B.A. or at a Recognised School of Architecture, stating that they will forward a certificate of success in the examination as soon as the results are known.

**2. Deferment will also be granted, subject to certain conditions, to young men employed as pupils or assistants (whether articulated or not) in architects' offices who are bona-fide candidates for admission to the Register of Architects.** In such cases deferment may be allowed to give the pupil or assistant an opportunity of taking the Intermediate Professional Examination and the Final Professional Examination, Parts 1 and 2, and Part 3, Professional Practice and

Practical Experience, provided that he can reach that stage before he will pass out of liability for national service. The age at which a man passes out of liability for national service is his 26th birthday. The student must satisfy the following conditions:—

(i) That his training in an office or under the supervision of a practising architect began before his 18th birthday or within three months of any deferment he may have been granted to remain at school.

(ii) That he continues to be employed in the office or under the supervision of a practising architect.

(iii) That he is pursuing a suitable course of part-time study in preparation for the professional examinations and is allowed by his employer time off in working hours to the extent of not less than eight hours a week on average during the course of his training for the purpose of attending classes of instruction and/or private study in preparation for his examinations. Where no part-time day classes at a technical college or art school are available, private study should, if possible, be undertaken by a pupil or assistant in the office under the direction of the employer or a qualified member of his staff. In those cases where the pupil or assistant is able to attend evening classes in architectural subjects it should be possible for him to work in the office on design problems and exercises which form part of the evening course. The distribution of this time off from office duties will be a matter for arrangement between the employer and the student to suit their mutual convenience.

Architects' pupils and assistants desirous of deferment of call-up under this arrangement should make application on form *N.S. 294* obtainable from any Local Office of the Ministry of Labour and National Service.

**3. Periodical review of deferment.** Where deferment is granted it will in all cases be subject to satisfactory progress in training and studies and will be reviewed periodically by the University Joint Recruiting Board or National Service Deferment Board as the case may be.

**4. Initial Application for Deferment.** Application for deferment should be made on the appropriate form immediately after a student, pupil or assistant registers for National Service.

# The London Builders' Conference

Members will recollect that an official statement by the Council on the activities of the London Builders' Conference was published in the JOURNAL of August 1951. This statement reaffirmed the strong disapproval expressed by the Council in 1939 of the methods of the Conference in regard to price fixing arrangements.

Recently the activities of the Conference were debated in the House of Commons and there has been much consequent discussion in the technical and lay Press. Because the Commons debate was necessarily abridged in the newspapers, we are publishing the full Hansard report for the information of members.

The position and recent proceedings of the Royal Institute in this matter have been summarised by the Secretary R.I.B.A. in a letter to the Editor of THE BUILDER, published 21 November 1952. This letter is also reproduced here for the information of those members who may not have seen it.

The President also stated the position of the Royal Institute in letters to THE TIMES which were published on 21 November and 9 December 1952.

*The following is the Hansard report of the discussion in the House of Commons on 7 November 1952:*

**Mr. Percy Wells (Faversham):** The matter of the London Builders' Conference, which I now bring to the attention of the House, is of considerable importance to all who are concerned with building charges, whether as individuals, as taxpayers or as ratepayers. I say at the outset that this is no party matter. The debate might very well have been initiated by a Member on the other side of the House who was in possession of the information which I now propose to place before the House some time before it came into my hands. Had the hon. Member chosen to do so, I should, of course, have supported him.

The London Builders' Conference has been in existence for a number of years. I hope to show that behind this innocent sounding title there exists an organisation with very wide ramifications and which exercises a control over building tenders that not only makes a farce of competitive tendering, but extracts large sums of money from those for whom the work is performed, without performing any service whatever to the building owner.

The activities of this organisation are not, as the name implies, confined to London only; they are nation-wide. There are regional conferences up and down the country and these operate in conjunction with the London Builders' Conference. The brain behind these conferences, both in London and the regions, belongs to a most industrious and ex-high grade civil servant who is reputed to receive a salary on a par with that of the Prime Minister.

The London and regional conferences are concerned with contracts of from £3,000 to £250,000. Above that sum interest is transferred to another confer-

ence called the 'Major Contractors' Conference' which covers contracts anywhere in the United Kingdom, has the same chairman as the London Builders' Conference, and operates from the same offices at 32, Portland Place, W.1.

Membership of the conference is open to any firm without entrance fee or annual subscription. They are allowed to quit at any time upon giving three months' notice. Should a firm not desire to enter into membership of the conference, it can become what is known in the constitution of the London Builders' Conference as a 'co-operative non-member.' Although the membership of the conference is easy and cheap, it carries a certain number of obligations.

For instance, every co-operating non-member or member, as soon as he has decided to tender for a job, must immediately inform the conference chairman, Sir Alfred Hurst, of his intention so to do. The reason for this is made perfectly plain in a letter which has come into my possession addressed from the conference head office on 24 January 1951 to certain tenderers, in the following terms:

'DEAR SIRS,

The following contract has been reported to this office as a Competitive Conference job under the Rules of the Conference: Employer, Kent County Council. Description: Adaptation to form Old People's Home, Court Royal, Tunbridge Wells, and according to our information the under-noted firms are competing for it . . .

Then follows a list of sixteen firms who are about to tender for this contract. This has been checked and found to be correct.

This allows tenderers to know exactly with whom they are competing, and it also enables them to get together and fix upon a minimum price for this contract. This obligation to report—I now quote from the London Builders' Conference constitution and rules, paragraph 15: 'should extend to all building or civil engineering work anywhere in the United Kingdom estimated to cost more than £2,500.' Members must also report 'information coming to their knowledge in regard to the competition of non-members'.

The next and fundamental obligation of members and their co-operating non-members to the Conference is—and here I quote again from paragraph 18 of the Conference constitution—to 'report in confidence to the chairman the preliminary price at which he would propose to tender'. The House will appreciate that this information is forwarded to the chairman of the London Builders' Conference or the regional conference, whichever it may be, before any tender has been sent to the person for whom the work is to be done.

What happens to these prices when they reach the offices of the Conference? Are they checked by a body of experts? Not at all. The highest one-third, when more

than five tenders are received, and the highest in excess of three when five or less tenders are received, are eliminated. The average of the remaining two-thirds or the last three, as the case may be, is taken as the fair price. To this is then added £5, plus 2s. per £100 of the balance up to £50,000, plus 1s. per £100 in respect of cases over £50,000, for each person tendering. As THE BUILDER, the trade journal, stated in a leading article on 29 August this year, this could make a difference of £550 on a £15,000 contract if ten firms tendered.

If I may, I will give an example to the House in order to show the way in which this works out in practice. We will suppose that 12 firms submit preliminary tender prices for a school to the London Builders' Conference. The highest four are eliminated it being a common practice in the building industry that firms which do not wish to have a particular job, but who wish to be kept alive on the list of tenders, are eliminated. That leaves the remaining eight firms, and they tender as follows: £50,100; £49,600; £49,450; £49,300; £49,250; £49,100; £48,700, and the last, which, of course, is the one that is of importance to us, £48,200.

Assuming that the lowest tender might otherwise have been accepted, the job would be done for £48,200, which is the lowest tender price. Because of the London Builders' Conference scheme, however, the average of the lowest eight prices will be taken, and this works out at £49,212. To that is added the £5 for each tender, and then the 2s. per £100 to which I have referred, which adds a further £550 on the lowest price, making it £49,762, or £1,562 more than it was originally. Incidentally, this is equal to the product of a 3½d. rate in the largest local authority area in my constituency.

This latter sum is then called the fair price, and becomes the lowest tender price from members of the London Builders' Conference and their co-operating non-members. The other prices are adjusted in order that the person who sent in the lowest price would still be the lowest tenderer from amongst the membership of the London Builders' Conference.

If successful he would be expected to hand the £1,562 that he had received in excess of his lowest price to the Conference. This £1,562 is then shared equally between the 12 firms that tendered, less a deduction of 25 per cent in the case of a member and of 33½ per cent in the case of a co-operating non-member. It will be seen that not only is the owner paying £1,562 more for the job than he would do otherwise, £1,562 from which he derives no benefit, but that 11 firms receive payment for no service to him whatever.

Further, if a member or a co-operating non-member loses a contract owing to having carried out the chairman's instruction to increase its price—and I now quote from paragraph 28 (3) of the London Builders' Conference objects and rules—'Compensation will be paid at the rate of 1 per cent of member's preliminary price



up to £100,000 and of  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent on any excess over £100,000.' This has been described in many quarters as a racket. To what extent it has increased the cost of building it is not possible to tell, but the sum must be tremendous. It is an impudent and unjust extraction for which the owner receives no benefit.

That the activities of the London Builders' Conference are open to condemnation is agreed by the Royal Institute of British Architects, the Chartered Surveyors' Institute and that very reputable trade journal *THE BUILDER*.

A letter to over 500 members of the London Builders' Conference, dated 21 July 1952, sent out by Sir Alfred Hurst states: 'As a result of a semi-official discussion I had with leading officers of the Ministry of Works, that Department has in no case insisted on the signature of the Declaration and no firm has been penalised on that account.' I have already received from the Minister of Works the assurance, which I accept unreservedly, that this statement is not correct. I mention it now to show the lengths to which the chairman of the London Builders' Conference is prepared to go in order—and I quote from the concluding paragraph of the letter to which I have referred—to continue 'the solid front that has hitherto proved so successful.'

So successful in what? The fleecing of building owners. This letter was sent out because the Building Committee of Kent County Council had informed all firms on their list of tenderers that for all work exceeding the estimated cost of £3,000 they would be required in future to sign a declaration similar to that drawn up by the Ministry of Works in March last year.

We have been told that these additions to prices are not very frequent. Nobody but the chairman of the London Builders' Conference knows that. As far back as 6 October he was invited by the Kent county architect in a letter which appeared in *THE BUILDER* to state the number of jobs dealt with since the war by the L.B.C.; the number of jobs where the preliminary prices have been adjusted to a 'fair price'; the sum total of adjustments so made, and whether the office records of the London Builders' Conference would be open for inspection to justify any of the figures given.

There has been no reply. So far as I have been able to ascertain, all responsible people in the building industry who do not benefit directly from the L.B.C. scheme condemn it. When a responsible and large-spending local authority such as Kent County Council find it necessary to seek protection from such a body, surely there is something seriously wrong. I know that the right hon. Gentleman's powers are limited, but I ask him to endeavour to persuade his right hon. Friend the President of the Board of Trade to refer this matter to the Monopolies Commission, and meantime to see that the declaration drawn up by his own Department is strictly implemented in Government and local government contracts.

The Royal Institute of British Architects in their *JOURNAL* reported on 5 August 1951

that the R.I.B.A. Council had met and 're-affirmed its strong disapproval expressed by the Council in 1939 of the methods of the Conference in regard to price-fixing arrangements. The Council deprecated particularly the procedure which has the effect of adding an amount to the contract price for which the building owner receives no visible or tangible return.'

In view of such general condemnation by those who are so closely connected with the building industry, and in view of the present tremendously high cost of building, I beg the Minister, with some confidence, to take whatever steps are open to him to remove this parasitical organism from one of our fundamental industries.

**The Minister of Works (Mr. David Eccles):** The hon. Member for Faversham (Mr. P. Wells) has certainly done the House a service in raising a very serious matter. He made a generous reference to my hon. Friend the Member for Maidstone (Mr. Bossom), who we are sorry is not with us today.

This certainly is a matter in which both sides of the House are interested. It is quite clear from the constitution of the London Builders' Conference that it contemplates arrangements which must limit competition and raise the price of building. These arrangements were firmly condemned in the Report of the Simon Committee in 1944, but I will not read the passage as my time is short.

No Government can remain indifferent to practices which have the result that the hon. Gentleman has described. It might be thought that the obvious thing to do is for me to ask my right hon. Friend the President of the Board of Trade to refer this Conference to the Monopolies Commission. Against that, it is a very long and cumbersome proceeding, and I want results quicker if I can get them. I should like, first of all, to try to persuade the builders in these Conferences to look very closely again at their arrangements and to end them in the national interest and, I may say, in their own.

This Conference was set up before the war, and there were many restrictive practices introduced in those inter-war years for which there is no excuse today. It has been argued, as I think the hon. Gentleman said, that since the war the powers to knock out the lowest tenders and to raise the cost by these adjustments have not been very much used. In this House we have often heard arguments of that kind from Ministers on the Government Front Bench. Ministers are apt to say that their powers are not dangerous because they are so seldom used, but I think any House of Commons man, who is a friend of liberty, knows the answer to that, which is: 'If you do not need the powers you ought to drop them.'

Today there is plenty of work in the building industry. We are going to have more steel for building next year, and so there will be more licences and more work to do with our present labour force. It is, therefore, of the highest importance that

any arrangements which add to prices should not be accepted.

As the hon. Member said, the Ministry of Works has taken some steps already. Our duty as a building Department is to protect the taxpayer whose money is involved when we place contracts, and my predecessor, who was alarmed at the actions of the London Builders' Conference, quite rightly, decided to require every firm which tenders for a Ministry contract to sign or to refuse to sign a certificate which asks for three assurances.

The certificate reads: 'We declare that we are not parties to any scheme or arrangement under which: (a) we communicate the amount of our tender to any other person or body before the contract is let; (b) any other tenderer for the works, the subject of our tender, is reimbursed any part of his tendering costs; (c) our tender prices are adjusted by reference directly or indirectly to the prices of any other tenderer for the works.' We ask all our tenderers to sign or to refuse to sign that, and it is a measure of protection. But I am not sure that we have gone far enough.

**Mr. C. W. Gibson (Clapham):** Has the right hon. Gentleman asked local authorities to do the same?

**Mr. Eccles:** I am going to do so—I think it would be a good thing—but I want to suggest some other lines of action.

The R.I.B.A. have endorsed the use of that certificate. That is significant, because the architect is the man whose professional responsibility it is to see that the client does not pay too much for a building. I am afraid that all architects have not insisted upon this certificate. If they had, I do not see how these Conferences could have continued in existence.

The House may think it reprehensible that the Ministry of Works and the architectural profession have not between them been able entirely to deal with the Conferences. The reason may be that our whole system of tendering leaves much to be desired. In these days, when a licence is a long-awaited signal to go ahead, the building owner is often unwisely impatient to start directly the licence arrives, although the architect may not have prepared the plan in detail and the quantity surveyor may not have got out his bill of quantities. The building owner may, nevertheless, press for a start, and thus the contractor very often has to tender on insufficient information. The result is that there is a very strong temptation among many builders to protect themselves against afterthoughts, modifications and increases in the cost which are not apparent from the original document which the architect sends in.

That is all very bad, but it does not mean that we should simply drop the Conference methods to cure the situation. We must go to the root of the matter and improve the combined operation of architect, quantity surveyor and contractor which is unsatisfactory. I believe the lead here should come from the profession. It should come from the R.I.B.A. The Minister of Works will give all the help he can.

I want these Conference methods to go quietly, and I propose to conclude by saying two things to my friends in the building trade who are members of these Conferences. I would point out that some of the very best firms in the country are members. First, I want them to help me to get rid of all restrictive practices in the building industry. The national interest demands that we do so. We have a very great challenge to meet in building quicker, cheaper and without loss of standards. The country wants more investment, and we really must not let it down, but restrictive practices stand in the way of doing the maximum amount of work at the lowest reasonable cost. How can I ask the building trade unions to consider abandoning any restrictive practice if it is known that employers are making use of these Conference arrangements?

Secondly, I am against nationalisation and State control, but what more serious argument for nationalisation and State control can be found than arrangements between the employers for fixing prices and limiting competition? The consumer's interest can be safeguarded, however, either by a free choice of supplier or by State-control of prices. I do not believe in State-control of prices. Therefore, I wish to see the consumer satisfied that he is safeguarded by free and fair competition. I would say to my friends in the building industry, who are doing a very good job, that they need have no fear either of unemployment or of nationalisation if they will keep their costs down and do good work at competitive prices, and be seen by the public to be doing so.

There is here a very deep interest for them concerning their own future, and I hope that they will not overlook the importance of freedom and the price which we all have to pay for freedom, that is, fair dealing and good service to the public.

## Book Reviews

**Fundamentals of Perspective**, by *Theodore De Postels*. 2nd ed. pfo. 11½ in. by 8½ in. 30 leaves or pls. [New York:] Reinhold; Lond.: Chapman & Hall. 1951. £2. This is not a book, but thirty separate sheets of diagrams (housed in a stout folder), on which Dr. De Postels, A.I.A., explains the fundamentals of perspective by a system of colours, numbers and arrows, supplemented by the minimum of text. The author is also the inventor of a device which it is claimed enables the draughtsman to make perspective drawings in a fraction of the normal time.

**Specification . . . 1952**. 54th year. *F. R. S. Yorke and Penelope Whiting*, eds. 12½ in. Lond.: Archtitl. Press. [1952.] £1 5s. This familiar and valuable reference book is now in its 54th year. Nearly all the sections have been revised and brought up to date, and where possible, developments resulting from changes and regulations in practice and by the need for economy in certain materials have been

I wish to ask them to take note of the arguments which the hon. Member for Faversham has put forward and of the remarks which I have just made. The hon. Member has done a service, and if we can get a quick settlement of this matter I think it would be to the satisfaction of the House and of the country.

**Lieut.-Colonel Marcus Lipton** (Brixton): Will the right hon. Gentleman do his best with the Minister of Housing and Local Government to protect local authorities, or at least encourage them to require the same condition from contractors as he, as Minister of Works, requires from people who tender for Government contracts?

**Mr. Eccles**: Yes, I will. I am under the impression that quite a number of local authorities do not really know of the existence of the conference.

**Mr. C. W. Gibson**: Will the Minister, in the event of this attempt to settle the matter in a friendly way behind the scenes failing, ask the Monopolies Commission to have a look at this matter urgently and give him some strong recommendations on it?

**Mr. Eccles**: I have already put that possibility to my right hon. Friend, and we will certainly keep it in mind.

*Letter from the Secretary R.I.B.A. to the Editor of THE BUILDER*

SIR,—The leading article in your issue of 14 November refers to delays in dealing with the problem presented by the London Builders' Conference. The phrase 'some blame must attach to the R.I.B.A. which, instead of exercising its function as the leader of the building team, passed on responsibility for calling such a meeting to the Ministry of Works' suggests that the R.I.B.A. has been dilatory.

The article summarises the history of the matter since July 1951, but does not give all

recorded. Under 'Mason' there is a new article on surface finishes for concrete, and the information on Plastics is also new. In some other sections the alterations have been substantial.

**Il 'Nido' della Madre e del Bimbo**. Donazione Valdani alla città di Milano. 11½ in. 73 pp. text illus. Milan. 1949. This handsome book, one of a limited edition of 500 copies, records the completion in 1949 of a maternity and infants' hospital in Milan. The building was presented to the city by Vittorio Valdani and his wife, the architect being Dott. Prof. Ambrogio Annoni. A detailed account of the hospital is provided with plans and many excellent photographs.

**The Development of Building Estates**, by *Edwin Robinson and Lewis Keeble*. 9½ in. xviii + 354 pp. + pls. text illus. Estates Gazette. 1952. £2 12s. 6d.

This is a conscientious attempt to provide a simple and up-to-date textbook that will replace *The Development of Private Building Estates* by F. Howkins, published by the Estates Gazette Ltd. some twenty-five years ago. It is full of practical information, which would probably be more

the facts. They are these. In November 1951 the matter was discussed jointly by the Council and Allied Societies' Conference, and it was left to the Council in December 1951 to take executive action. In January 1952 an informal discussion was held with representatives of the N.F.B.T.E. and the R.I.C.S. The R.I.B.A. and the R.I.C.S. made clear their dissatisfaction with the present tendering procedure, and put forward proposals to obviate the evils which the London Builders' Conference had been ostensibly set up to combat. The representatives of the N.F.B.T.E. undertook to refer these proposals to their Council.

On 29 July 1952 a reply was received to the effect that the N.F.B.T.E. had no comments on the proposals, but took strong exception to the recommendation that architects should require a certificate from builders on the lines of that set out in the R.I.B.A. JOURNAL for August 1951. There was now no point in pursuing the earlier discussions further, and at the next meeting of the R.I.B.A. Council it was decided to invite the Ministry of Works to call a meeting of representatives of interested Government departments, local authorities, the R.I.C.S. and the R.I.B.A. to consider the position.

As stated by the Minister of Works, the Government, directly or through local authorities, is by far the biggest client of the building industry.

Discussions are now in progress between the Ministry and the Royal Institute as to the next step to be taken, and there is no question of the R.I.B.A. being inactive.

C. D. Spragg, Secretary, R.I.B.A.

The following resolution was passed by the County Architects' Society on 4 December: 'That this Society deprecates the activities of Builders' Conferences, and is pleased to note that the R.I.B.A. intend taking further action in this matter.'

widely appreciated if the authors had pruned their subject matter with greater discretion. For example, there is an ingenuous chapter on architectural treatment that will prejudice many architects against reading the book at all, although it contains other chapters of real value to them.

**How to Draw Perspectives to Scale**, by *W. H. Fuller*. 6½ in. by 5½ in. 64 pp. text illus. Studio Pubns. 1952. 3s. 6d. A useful addition to the extensive (and inexpensive) 'How to Draw' series.

**The Gardens at Bodnant, Denbighshire. Stourhead, Wiltshire**. Each National Trust properties in pictures series. 7½ in. Country Life. 1952. 2s. 6d.

Two of a new series of little picture books on National Trust properties. The gardens of Bodnant offer perhaps the most perfect combination of horticultural and landscape art in the country, while the house at Stourhead is an interesting exercise in Palladian architecture by Colin Campbell, with a good collection of pictures and furniture and superb grounds. Each booklet contains a collection of splendid photographs, with a very brief introductory note.

J.C.P.

**The Libraries of Greater London.** A guide, compiled by L. M. Harrod. 8½ in. vii + 252 pp. Geo. Bell. 1951. £1 5s.

This book consists of an alphabetical list of libraries in approximately the Metropolitan Police area, including also a few important libraries farther out. They are entered under their names or under the names of the organisations to which they belong, and there is a good alphabetical subject index at the end.

The enquirer who looks up 'Architecture' will be referred to the following libraries: the A.A., Barking Public Libraries, Battersea Public Library, the Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors, the National Buildings Record, the Northern Polytechnic, the Regent Street Polytechnic, the R.I.B.A. and Sir John Soane's Museum. Further libraries will be discovered by turning up 'Building' and other more specialised headings. Under each library useful information is given on stock, special subjects, staff, hours and services offered.

This book should therefore be invaluable to the research worker or student who may find that the R.I.B.A. Library cannot always supply immediately the book that he needs. It will help him to tap the rich sources of the London area.

A.T.

**Houses,** by B. T. Richards. Illus. by Arthur G. Reeves. (Men at work series.) 8½ in. by 6½ in. 64 pp. + 2 pls. (maps). text illus. Longmans. 1952. 3s. 6d.

This little book tells in story form all the processes involved in building a house. It has been written specially for use in secondary schools, and is noteworthy for the many remarkably clear explanatory drawings by Arthur G. Reeves [4].

**Histoire de l'Architecture Classique en France,** by Louis Hautecoeur. Vol. iv. Seconde moitié du XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècle. Le style Louis XVI. 1750-1792. 11¾ in. Paris: Picard. 1952. (£4 15s.)

All those who are familiar with this work will welcome the fourth volume. M. Hautecoeur's great achievement now consists of nearly three thousand pages and over two thousand illustrations, and the text must be one of the most remarkable feats of erudition and compilation ever displayed in a history of architecture. In spite of the wealth of detail, however, a clear picture is unfolded and the author's remarks have a perspicacity which raises the work far above the level of the ordinary history book. *L'Histoire de l'Architecture Classique en France* is in fact a most important contribution to the theory of architecture.

The subject matter of volume four is very different from the carefully evolved and strongly disciplined architecture produced during the previous hundred years. It will probably have a particular interest for readers in England, since this period has received a good deal of attention from students of the history of English architecture. Some writers, notably Mr. Summer-son, have warned us against taking too

insular a view of the Gothic revival, and certainly we show a marked tendency to ignore what was happening on the continent during that time. In France, the Gothic and Greek revivals were in many ways part of the same movement, born of an interest in structure and a desire to replace grouped pilasters by a single column. Indeed, French awareness of the structural basis of style has always been characteristic of their classical architecture.

Archaeology, romanticism and a revival of Palladianism had also a very strong influence in France during the later half of the eighteenth century, and one appreciates when reading this volume the odds against which J.-F. Blondel was fighting to maintain his theories in the Academy School. Nevertheless, for all its faults, it was a period rich in good architecture and fine craftsmanship. However we assess it from studying this book, we shall not err through lack of evidence.

PETER COLLINS [4]

**Normandy Diary.** Being a Record of Survivals and Losses of Historical Monuments in North-Western France, together with those in the Island of Walcheren and in that Part of Belgium traversed by 21st Army Group in 1944-45, by [P. A. Methuen], Lord Methuen. 11 in. by 8½ in. xxv + 263 pp. + cii pls. + folding map. text illus. Robert Hale. 1952. £3 3s.

Official booklets on 'Losses and Survivals in the War', published in 1945-46, recorded briefly the damage to works of art in various European theatres. These were largely compiled from the regional reports prepared by Monuments, Fine Arts, and Archives Officers, who had been selected in the first instance for their expert knowledge in the arts, to serve in the field. During the course of their duties the M. F. A. & A. Officers had the good fortune to make detailed inspections over large areas, often away from the beaten track, and so registered many vivid impressions not easily condensed into official reports. They also had the opportunity to study at close quarters the working methods adopted in the various countries in which they worked for classifying and preserving notable buildings in peacetime and for protecting them in wartime.

Lord Methuen, as a Major, was one of these M. F. A. & A. Officers. In this sumptuously produced volume he records his day-to-day experiences while serving with 21st Army Group, advancing through the Caen plain, the Department of Orne, Seine-Inferieure, Amiens and the valley of the Somme, Artois and French Flanders, and eventually Belgium and Holland. The interest of his book lies today not so much in its detailed record of losses, however deplorable, of damage of which much has probably already been restored, and of miraculous escapes, but rather in the comprehensive picture he gives of the architectural wealth of the area he traversed. At the same time he pays tribute to the remarkable support and friendly co-operation received both from the Services and from the civil officials, without which

the efforts of the M. F. A. & A. Officers would have been severely handicapped. The text is richly illustrated with photographs, paintings, and drawings by the author, and there is a useful folder-map at the end, not listed with the other contents.

Sir Leonard Woolley, in his admirable introduction, points out that this book is the first of its sort by an M. F. A. A. Officer, and so indirectly points to the source of much further unrecorded information on Europe's architectural treasures.

R.E.E.

**Villages d'Enfants,** by P. N. Dzelépy. (*L'Architecture vivante en Grèce series.*) 10½ in. by 9 in. 18 pp. incl. pl. + pls. Paris: Morancé.

Between 1935 and 1937 two 'children's villages' were built at Pëndéli and Voula in the neighbourhood of Athens by the *Oeuvre Patriotique pour la Protection de l'Enfant*, to the designs of Mr. Panos N. Dzelépy. They combined the functions of holiday homes, sanatoria and schools, and are of great interest, both as a social experiment and as architectural conceptions. This book, kindly presented by Mr. Dzelépy, describes both schemes and illustrates them splendidly with site and floor plans, sections, details and photographs.

**The Structural History of the Aqsa Mosque.** A record, &c., by R. W. Hamilton. (Department of Antiquities in Palestine.) 10½ in. by 8 in. xii + 104 pp. + lxxix pls. text illus. Jerusalem and Lond.: Oxford U.P. 1949. £1 5s.

An earth tremor in Jerusalem in 1937 drew attention to the precarious condition of the Aqsa Mosque. This authoritative report puts on record the notes on the structure and archaeology of the building made by various experts who watched the work of restoration. It is admirably produced and contains 79 plates in addition to many plans and line drawings in the text.

## Correspondence

### PARLIAMENT HINGE

Dear Sir,—The correspondence in the June and July issues of the JOURNAL on the subject of "Gallopings Joists" brings to my mind the term "Parliamentary Hinge," the common use of which has often intrigued me. There may be an interesting story behind the original application of such a description to an article that has no apparent relation to politics. If there is, I have never heard it. Possibly some other members have.

JOHN H. BUTLER, A.R.A.I.A., [4].  
Victoria, Australia.

*Editor's Note:* A parliament hinge is a hinge designed to throw a shutter clear of a projection or obstacle, as in the case of a shutter to a window which, whilst shutting tight against the sash, has to clear the reveal when opened.



# Notes and Notices

## NOTICES

**Fourth General Meeting Tuesday 6 January 1953 at 6 p.m.** The Fourth General Meeting of the Session 1952-53 will be held on Tuesday 6 January 1953 at 6 p.m. for the following purposes:

To read the Minutes of the Third General Meeting held on 9 December 1952; formally to admit new members attending for the first time since their election.

To read the Council's Deed of Award of Prizes and Studentships 1953.

Mr. Peter Shephard, B.Arch. (L'pool), A.M.T.P.I. [A] to read a paper on 'Landscape and Architecture.'

(Light refreshments will be provided before the meeting.)

### Session 1952-53. Minutes II

At the Second General Meeting of the Session 1952-53, held on Wednesday 12 November 1952 at 6 p.m., Mr. Howard Robertson, M.C., A.R.A., S.A.D.G., President, in the Chair.

The meeting was attended by about 220 members and guests.

The Minutes of the Inaugural General Meeting held on 4 November 1952 were taken as read, confirmed and signed as correct.

The President delivered an address on the presentation of the Royal Gold Medal 1952 to Mr. G. Grey Wornum [F] and called upon Mr. Edward Maufe, R.A., M.A., Hon. LL.D. [F], Mr. John Gloag [Hon. A], Mr. H. Austen Hall [F] and Mr. Christian Barman [F] to speak on the work of Mr. Wornum.

The President then asked Mr. Edward Maufe and Dr. Charles Holden, M.T.P.I. [F] (two Royal Gold Medalists) to escort Mr. Wornum to the platform.

The President then asked Mr. A. Graham Henderson, A.R.S.A., immediate Past-President, to speak. The President and Mr. Henderson then invested Mr. Wornum with the Royal Gold Medal.

Having been invested with the Medal, Mr. Wornum expressed his thanks for the honour conferred upon him.

The proceedings closed at 7 p.m.

**Lecture Tuesday 20 January 1953 at 6 p.m.** On Tuesday 20 January 1953 at 6 p.m. Mr. W. A. Allen, B.Arch. (Manitoba) [A] will read a paper on 'The Modern American Factory.'

(Light refreshments will be provided before the meeting.)

**British Architects' Conference 10 to 13 June 1953. Hotel accommodation provisionally booked.**

| HOTELS<br>(Addresses are in Folkestone)          | ROOMS            |                |                  | TARIFF                       |                                      |
|--|------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
|  | With Double Beds | With Twin Beds | With Single Beds | Bed and Breakfast per person | Bed, Breakfast and Dinner per person |
| Grand Hotel, The Leas                            | 13               | 14             | 35               | From 22/- to 27/-*           | From 32/6 to 37/6*                   |
| with Private Bathroom                            | 2                | 26             | 2                | From 27/- to 32/-*           | From 37/6 to 42/6*                   |
| Majestic Hotel, Sandgate Road                    | 10               | 12             | 8                | 25/-                         | 35/-                                 |
| Salisbury Hotel, The Leas                        | 10               | 10             | 10               | 25/-                         | 32/6*                                |
| Princes Hotel, Bouverie Road West                | 8                | 10             | 6                | 25/-                         | 31/6                                 |
| Clifton Hotel, The Leas                          | —                | 10             | —                | 25/-                         | 31/-                                 |
| Queens Hotel, Sandgate Road (a)                  | 20               | —              | 10               | 20/-                         | —                                    |
| Greenwood Hotel, Clifton Gardens                 | —                | 4              | 2                | 17/6                         | 25/-                                 |
| Highcliffe Hotel, Clifton Gardens                | 5                | 5              | 3                | 17/6                         | 23/6                                 |
| Rasfalet Private Guest House, Bouverie Road West | —                | 3              | 3                | 12/6                         | 15/-                                 |
| Imperial Hotel, Hythe (b)                        | —                | 16             | 8                | 25/-                         | 31/6                                 |

\*Plus 10 per cent Surcharge

These hotels are estimated as being within five minutes' walking distance of the Conference Headquarters, with the exception of (a) which is approximately ten minutes' walking distance from the Headquarters and (b) which is four miles from Folkestone.

In addition to the above, complete lists of other hotels, boarding houses, etc., may be obtained from the Folkestone, Hythe and District Hotel and Catering Association, 5, Leas Pavilion, The Leas, Folkestone, and the Information Bureau, The Leas, Folkestone.

**Exhibition of Prize Drawings 6 January to 3 February 1953.** An exhibition of drawings submitted for the Prizes and Studentships 1953 will be on exhibition in the Henry Florence Hall from 6 January to 3 February 1953 inclusive, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. (Saturdays 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.)

### Kalendar 1952-53: Corrections

The following further corrections to the 1952-53 Kalendar are published at the request of the members concerned:

#### Page

222 Hill: Derek John. The telephone number should be **Fareham 2452**.

379 Saunders: V. C. L. The address should read **1 Sussex Street, Plymouth**.

**British Architects' Conference Canterbury and Folkestone 10-13 June 1953.** The British Architects' Conference in 1953 will be held at Canterbury and Folkestone from 10 to 13 June at the invitation of the South-Eastern Society of Architects, who will be celebrating their Silver Jubilee. An attractive programme is being prepared.

The Conference Headquarters will be in Folkestone and members are advised to reserve hotel accommodation in Folkestone at the earliest possible moment. Transport will be provided for functions taking place at Canterbury. A list of hotels prepared by the Conference Executive Committee is given below. The accommodation shown has been provisionally reserved until 28 February, and members are advised to make their reservations well before that date.

## BOARD OF ARCHITECTURAL EDUCATION

### R.I.B.A. Examinations

The Examination in Professional Practice and Practical Experience was held in London and Edinburgh on 3 and 4 November 1952. Of the 286 candidates examined, 262 passed and 24 were relegated. The successful candidates are as follows:

Abbott, Albert  
Aitken, Audrey M.  
(Miss)  
Alexander,  
Douglas R.

Alford, Brian J.  
Allen, Rodney J.  
Allen, William J.  
Anderson, Alan J.  
Anderson, Basil J. R.

Annisson, David  
Ashcroft, James H.  
Ashenden, Jeffrey  
Ashworth, Stanley  
Aylott, Iris D. (Miss)  
Baggott, Michael J.  
Bagnall, Brian  
Bailey, Ian L.  
Baker, Albert J.  
Baker, Elsie E. (Miss)  
Baker, William J.  
Banister, Robert  
Banks, Keith G.  
Barlow, Richard A.  
Barnes, Alan W.  
Bass, Edward V.  
Bateman, Geoffrey F.  
Bates, Alfred J.  
Bell, Dennis W.  
Biggs, Denis G.  
Billinge, Roland  
Bilton, George K.  
Bishop, David H.  
Blee, Michael J.  
Blyth, David G.  
Bolton, Brian H.  
Bonfield, William J.  
Borley, Anthony P. G.  
Bottomley, Derek S.  
Bretman, Victor  
Briggs, Granville E.  
Brown, Charles R. B.  
Brown, Derek W.  
Brown, Patrick  
Brown, Peter A. J.  
Brunton, John G.  
Buckingham,  
Michael V.  
Burden, William A.  
Buzuk, Jerzy P.  
Calderhead, James C.  
Campbell, Colin S.  
Carpenter, Eric C. T.  
Cartmell, George W.  
Charlton, William E.  
Clapham, Peter  
Clayton, Jane (Miss)  
Clibbon, Sheila C.  
(Miss)  
Clist, Trevor W.  
Coble, Anthony P. M.  
Cook, Kenneth D. A.  
Cooper, Douglas J.  
Cornelius, Sydney K.  
Counsell, Raymond H.  
Court, Wilfred R.  
Cousins, Michael T.R.  
Cowan, Peter D.  
Cox, Frank  
Crawford, Gerald N.  
Crofts, Frederick A.  
Crofts, Vernon W.  
Darke, Michael H.  
Davies, Gerald A.  
Davies, Ian  
Dawbarn, Denzil M.  
Dean, Christopher M.  
Dod, Philip  
Donaldson, Francis  
Dovell, Peter  
Dracup, Perceval L.  
Dray, Sidney D.  
Drowne, George W. J.  
Eagles, Frank I.  
Edmonds, Michael L.  
Elliott, Eric J.  
Ellwood, George  
Elphick, John A.  
Ely, Eric A.  
Farrow, Denis G.  
Fennell, Douglas  
Field, Eric J.  
Finney, Peter L.  
Ford, John F.

Ford, John R.  
Ford, William A.  
Foster,  
Christopher H.  
Friend, Peter D.  
Fullerton, Peter  
Fullman, Geoffrey M.  
Galloway, Charles  
Gatling, Howard W.  
Good, Robert  
Greenwood,  
Patricia K. (Miss)  
Grima, Godfrey H.  
Grisley, June R.  
(Miss)  
Hance, Dennis R.  
Harrison, John D.  
Hart, Kenneth R.  
Hazelwood,  
Valentine H.  
Heaton, Alexander M.  
Heyward, Harold  
Hewwood, John H.  
Hill, Reginald G.  
Hills, Bernard H. F.  
Hodkinson, Gordon  
Hopkins, Phillip  
Hudson, Frederick S.  
Hudson, Ralph M.  
Hunt, Geoffrey J. J.  
Hunter, James C.  
Hurley, Harold M.  
Hurst, Miriam (Mrs.)  
Ingham, John H.  
Ingram, Hugh N.  
Inman, John N.  
Jackson, Brian W.  
James, Alan E.  
Jardine, William  
Joy, Alec H.  
Kanelba, George S.  
Kellaway, Stanley A.  
Kelsey, Peter G.  
Kent, S. William  
Key, Frederick A.  
King, Nigel L.  
Kitchen, William  
Knight, Geoffrey S.  
Lawrence, Charles A.  
Laws, Betty I. (Mrs.)  
Leigh, Roger J. E.  
Lemar, Peter A.  
Levett, Vivian  
Lewin, Frederick A.  
Lloyd, Donald  
Logan, Eric F.  
McFarlane, Norman  
Marshall, Ronald L.  
Martin, Reginald J.  
Martin, William A.  
Mather, John V.  
Mawson, David  
Mayer, Victor C.  
Medhurst,  
Desmond F.  
Mendelsohn,  
Stanley B.  
Miles, Douglas W.  
Milton, Michael S.  
Misselbrook,  
Sydney A.  
Mobbsy, Keith S.  
Moffatt, Graham R.  
Montgomery, Joseph  
Morgan, Alwyn  
Morgan, Ronald H.  
Morris, Brian R.  
Morris, Valerie J.  
(Miss)  
Myner, Dennis G. C.  
Nash, Percy G.  
Newton, V. M.  
Nixon, Ernest J. B.  
Noak, Hans  
Nock, Colin A. H.

Oulton-Clark, Charles B.  
 Parker, Joseph R.  
 Patterson, John M.  
 Pilkington, John B.  
 Plastow, Norman F.  
 Pool, Victor H.  
 Poole, Leonard E. J.  
 Powell, Gilbert  
 Powell, Herbert A.  
 Power, Edmund B.  
 Pradhan, B. M.  
 Rendle, Timothy J.  
 Rice, Anne K. (Miss)  
 Rice, Mary E. (Miss)  
 Rice, Maurice R.  
 Richardson, John L.  
 Rider, Barrie A.  
 Rigg, Robert W.  
 Roberts, Eric N.  
 Roberts, Stanley L.  
 Robson, Roma A. (Miss)  
 Roddick, Dennis M. C.  
 Roe, Donald C.  
 Rogers, Geoffrey  
 Rolfe, Maurice  
 Salmon, William H. G.  
 Sampson, George H.  
 Sass, Jonathan  
 Scott, David C.  
 Scott, Kenneth C.  
 Selkirk, Alexander P.  
 Short, David P. B.  
 Simmonds, Maurice F.  
 Skipp, Leslie E.  
 Smith, Alan B.  
 Smith, Allan Don  
 Smith, Colin J. S.  
 Smith, Kenneth H.  
 Smith, Kenneth M.  
 Smith, Warwick L.  
 Solarski, Antoni  
 Spence, Gordon A. G.  
 Spencer, Richard H. R.  
 Squire, James M.  
 Stannard, Patrick  
 Stephens, John T.  
 Stevens, Donald W.

Stiles, Leslie A.  
 Stride, Barton E.  
 Stringer, Michael  
 Strowler, Kenneth J. A.  
 Sudbury, Robert I.  
 Sunderland, Maurice  
 Sursham, Anthony E. H.  
 Taylor, Derek B.  
 Taylor, Dorothy M. (Miss)  
 Taylor, Eric J.  
 Taylor, Ronald F.  
 Tennent, Douglas D.  
 Thimbleby, Peter  
 Thomas, Berwyn H.  
 Thomas, Henry A. C.  
 Thomson, James B.  
 Thorndyke, Arthur E.  
 Thorne, Eric G.  
 Thornton, Derek V.  
 Thorpe, Anthony W.  
 Tibble, Leslie R. M.  
 Tomlinson, James B.  
 Toohill, Leonard  
 Towns, Ann M. L. H. (Miss)  
 Trevett, George A.  
 Tucker, John E.  
 Tullitt, Christopher W.  
 Vincent, Ronald J.  
 Walker, John S.  
 Walls, Laurence E.  
 Wall, William E.  
 Watt, Donald M.  
 Watts, Edward M.  
 White, Paul  
 Whitehorn, Raymond  
 Whitley, Robert J.  
 Whitmore, Frederick  
 Whitworth, Martin R.  
 Will, Oscar E.  
 Willems, Denis  
 Williams, Reginald V.  
 Wilson, Geoffrey  
 Winters, Eric R.  
 Woodward, Geoffrey F.  
 Wren, Walter D.  
 Wynn, Dennis A.  
 Yeats, Robert M.  
 Yuille, William L.

## ALLIED SOCIETIES

### Changes of Officers and Addresses

*West Yorkshire Society of Architects, Halifax Branch.* Chairman, R. H. Pickles [A]. Hon. Secretary, A. Sykes [L].  
*Institute of Architects of Malaya.* Hon. Secretary, R. C. Davis [A], P.O. Box 130, Singapore.

### The Berks, Bucks and Oxon Architectural Association. Annual Dinner and Dance

On Friday 21 November the Berks, Bucks and Oxon Association held their annual dinner and dance at The Bull Hotel, Gerrards Cross. Their President, Mr. F. A. C. Maunder, Dip.Arch., A.M.T.P.I. [F], and Mrs. Maunder received the numerous members and guests and presented them to Mr. Howard Robertson, M.C., A.R.A., S.A.D.G., President R.I.B.A., and Mrs. Robertson. Bouquets were presented to Mrs. Maunder and Mrs. Robertson by members of the Association.

After the very excellent dinner Mr. Maunder proposed the toast of the R.I.B.A., coupled with the name of the President, R.I.B.A. Mr. Robertson responded and proposed the toast of the Berks, Bucks and Oxon Architectural Association. This was replied to by Mr. A. Hunt [A], Chairman of the Oxfordshire Society.

The toast of the guests was proposed by Mr. Desmond Hall [A], Chairman of the Bucks Society, and this was replied to jointly by Mr. W. S. Jones, Vice-President of the Southern Counties Federation of Building Trades Employers, and Mr. Ian Leslie (Hon. A.), Editor of THE BUILDER.

**Liverpool Architectural Society. Annual Dinner**  
 The annual dinner of the Liverpool Architectural Society was held on 14 November in the concert hall of the Bluecoat Society of Arts. Among the guests were Mr. Howard Robertson, M.C., A.R.A., President R.I.B.A., and Mrs. Robertson; Mr. C. D. Spragg, C.B.E., Secretary R.I.B.A.; the Lord Mayor of Liverpool and the Lady Mayoress; Sir John Hobhouse, M.C., J.P., Pro-Chancellor and President of the Council, University of Liverpool, and Lady Hobhouse; the Rt. Hon. Sir David Maxwell Fyfe, Q.C., M.P., Home Secretary; Major J. R. Bevins, M.P., Parliamentary Private Secretary to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, and Mrs. Bevins; and the Presidents of the Manchester Society of Architects, the Birmingham and Five Counties Architectural Association and the Nottingham, Derby and Lincoln Architectural Association.

The toast of the Liverpool Architectural Society was proposed by the President R.I.B.A., and Mr. F. J. M. Ormrod [F], President of the Liverpool Architectural Society, responded. Mr. Ormrod spoke of the urgent need for the inclusion of architects on Housing Production Boards and referred to the efforts of the R.I.B.A. in this matter and their results so far—namely, the appointing of architectural advisers to the Boards.

The Home Secretary proposed the toast of 'The City of Liverpool' and said that Liverpool combined an urgent awareness of the housing problem and a remarkable standard of excellence in layout and design. The Lord Mayor of Liverpool replied to the toast. Alderman Sir Alfred Shennan [F] then proposed the toast of 'The Guests', and in reply Sir John Hobhouse spoke of the high quality of the architecture produced by graduates of the Liverpool School of Architecture and referred to the series of distinguished professors under whose guidance the school had become, he said, one of the greatest of its kind in the world. Mr. J. R. Bevins also responded to the toast and spoke of the government's awareness of the necessity to sweep away as many of the controls on building as possible.

**Nottingham, Derby and Lincoln Architectural Society. Annual Dinner.** The Nottingham, Derby and Lincoln Architectural Society held their annual dinner on 7 November at the Victoria Station Hotel, Nottingham. Mr. T. N. Cartwright, D.S.C., J.P. [F], President of the Society, was in the Chair. Among the guests were Mr. Howard Robertson, M.C., A.R.A., S.A.D.G. [F], President R.I.B.A., Mr. C. D. Spragg, C.B.E., Secretary R.I.B.A., the Sheriff and the Town Clerk of Nottingham, the Mayor of Derby, Mr. Kenneth Pickthorn, M.P. for Carlton, and the President of the Nottingham Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Cartwright proposed the toast of 'The Cities of Nottingham, Derby and Lincoln,' and the Sheriff of Nottingham and the Mayor of Derby replied. The latter mentioned that Derby had had its own architectural department for over twenty years, and said that it had paid handsome dividends. Mr. Pickthorn proposed the toast of 'The R.I.B.A. and Allied Societies' and Mr. Howard Robertson replied. Mr. Robertson made a plea for the relaxation and ultimate abolition of building licences, and said higher building costs meant poorer architecture. It was not a matter of 'cutting out the frills.' The simplest building was the most

expensive. It could not be produced out of poor materials.

The toast of 'The Guests' was proposed by Mr. S. F. Barrell [A], Vice-President of the Society, and replied to by the President of the Nottingham Chamber of Commerce and the Town Clerk.

## GENERAL NOTES

**Scholarships Offered by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.** These scholarships are to enable British graduates in science and technology (including architecture) to attend the 1953 summer session of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology from 8 June to 25 September, all expenses between these dates being met by the Institute's Student Committee. The competition is open to British citizens of accepted graduate status who have had a minimum of two years' post-graduate experience in their field of specialisation and who are not over 32 years of age. The exact number of places allocated to the United Kingdom is not yet known, but the competition will be keen and only outstanding candidates are encouraged to apply.

Application forms can be obtained from the Cultural Office (Room 302), American Embassy, 41 Grosvenor Square, London, W.1. The closing date for the receipt of applications is 1 January 1953.

**The Second Conference of Cathedral Architects**  
 The Second Conference of Cathedral Architects was held at Canterbury from 24 to 27 October and, like its predecessor of 1948 held at Lincoln, proved a great success. Twenty-one cathedrals were represented by their architects, who, together with other architects, clerks of works and specialists in a variety of fields, formed a party of nearly 50.

At the first meeting under the chairmanship of Dr. W. A. Singleton, M.A. [A], papers were given by Mr. Clive Rouse, F.S.A., Mrs. Eve Baker and Mrs. Angela Latham, S.M.D., on the treatment of ancient mural paintings.

In the evening the Conference was welcomed to Canterbury by the Mayor and Mrs. J. R. Barret, at an informal gathering in the Slater Art Gallery of the Beane Institute. Afterwards some interesting highlights were thrown on the mediaeval history of Canterbury by Mr. Urry, the City and Cathedral Archivist.

Two parties were formed on Saturday morning for a tour over recent works of repair in the Cathedral by Mr. Harold Anderson, F.S.A. [F], Surveyor to the Fabric. The parties were also conducted by Mr. Colin Walker, the Clerk of the Works, around recent discoveries in the excavation of the undercroft of the Great Dormitory, and over the glass shops, yard and workshops. After luncheon at the County Hotel, the Conference reassembled to discuss the Report of the joint Committee of the Central Council for the Care of Churches and the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings on the subject of roofing materials, representatives of development associations being present to answer questions. Under the expert guidance of Canon W. F. France, the Cathedral Architects were shown over the buildings of the recently reopened St. Augustine's College.

At an evening meeting, among photographs and drawings illustrating recent repairs and alterations to structure and furnishings of many cathedrals, members of the Conference were introduced to the Dean and members of the Chapter, at whose invitation the venue of Canterbury was chosen.

On the Sunday afternoon, parties were conducted over the Burgate Shops and the Cathedral Library, redesigned after total destruction by bombing, by Mr. J. L. Denman [F], who acted as guide. The heating chamber

and scheme completed at the cathedral under Dr. Oscar Faber and Partners was also inspected, leading up to the review by Mr. S. Jewbury, of traditional and experimental methods of heating. Recent experiments with amplifier systems at Ripon and Truro were also described in papers by Dr. D. J. Gordon Darnnton and Mr. Travis Warren.

A Sunday evening meeting led by Dr. Singleton discussed the organisation of cathedral repairs, with special reference to the shortage of skilled craftsmen, on which question Mr. Cox of the Building Apprenticeship and Trades Training Council, and Mr. J. Williams, Chief Technical Officer of the Rural Industries Bureau, had useful things to say.

The final morning of the Conference saw a discussion led by Mr. R. W. Wardill [4] of the Ancient Monuments Department of the Ministry of Works, Mr. R. G. Schaffer of the Building Research Station, and Mr. J. E. M. Macgregor, F.S.A. [F], of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings, and Mr. Ward of Messrs. Ward and Paterson, regarding equipment and methods simplifying the accurate measurement and analysis of structural movements, their causes and treatment, the use and abuse of plastic stone, and the merits of various stone-preserved.

## Obituary

**Harry Allberry** [4], Past President of the Royal Institute of the Architects of Ireland, died on 23 October 1952, two months before his 80th birthday.

Born in Liverpool in 1873, he was educated at the Brewers' School, Islington, and subsequently articled to Professor Banister Fletcher. He studied at the then King's College School of Architecture, London University, and was awarded the gold, silver and bronze medals in architecture and building construction.

In 1896, at the age of 23, he went to Ireland, and after a period as assistant in private practice worked on the architectural staff of Arthur Guinness, Son and Co. Ltd. He joined the Office of Public Works in 1901 and became deputy chief architect in 1922. In 1935 he retired and went into private practice, dealing mainly with arbitration cases and reconstruction and additions to private houses. One of the important works for which Mr. Allberry was responsible was the alteration of Leinster House when it was acquired for use as Parliament House, and he was also largely responsible for the design of the Dail and the Senate Chambers.

Mr. Allberry was active among the group who revived and reorganised the Architectural Association of Ireland, of which he was President in 1905-6 and in 1914-15. He was President of the Royal Institute of the Architects of Ireland from 1935 to 1937 and served on its Council for many years. He was largely responsible for the organisation of two Annual Conferences of British Architects which were held in Dublin.

For over 50 years Mr. Allberry was associated with the IRISH BUILDER AND ENGINEER—as a constant contributor, for a period as Editor, and latterly, up to the day of his death, as Architectural Editor.

Mr. W. H. Howard Cooke [4] writes the following personal appreciation:

'After a personal contact covering some 35 years and ripening into close friendship, I shall greatly miss Harry Allberry. But in that I am only one of a large circle of colleagues and friends; for he was a real friend, always ready with sound advice and help on various subjects to all who approached him. Being himself an

untiring worker he expected the same of others; he was impatient of delays or incompetence and had a particular abhorrence of unpunctuality.

'Of his ability as a creative architect he seems to have been secretive, for whilst it is difficult to pin down particular buildings as his own creation, one knew he had a guiding hand in many for which he was not usually allotted the credit. Even his ability as a draughtsman seems to have been carefully hidden. It is revealed by a study of some of the work by his own hand which has come to light. Of his ability as an administrator all were aware.

'Harry Allberry's life interest was architecture and its various associations, and his works and his writings (he was a frequent contributor to and one time Editor of THE IRISH BUILDER AND ENGINEER) did much to help his colleagues. This life interest was never more apparent than in his work for the R.I.A.I. and the A.A.I., of both of which he was a Past President.'

## Membership Lists

### ELECTION: 9 DECEMBER 1952

The following candidates for membership were elected on 9 December 1952:

#### AS HON. CORRESPONDING MEMBERS (2)

**Stanton: Glenn**, President, American Institute of Architects, Hon. F.R.A.I.C., B.Arch. B.Sc. (Arch.), M.Arch., Portland, Oregon, U.S.A.

**Walker: Ralph Thomas**, Past President, American Institute of Architects; Member, National Institute of Arts and Letters; Chancellor, College of Fellows, A.I.A.; Vice-President, Union Internationale des Architectes, New York, U.S.A.

#### AS FELLOWS (26)

**Butler: John Geoffrey**, B.Arch. (Dublin) [4 1938], Dublin.

**Cadbury-Brown: Henry Thomas**, A.A.Dipl. [4 1936].

**Cowser: Benjamin** [4 1928], Belfast.

**Evans: William Hubert** [4 1939].

**Hodges: David Michael**, M.B.E. [4 1937].

**Holder: Frederick William**, B.A.(Arch.)(Lond.) [4 1932].

**Hunt: Leslie Edward George** [4 1942], Norwich.

**Johnson: Francis Frederick**, Dipl.Arch. (Leeds), J.P. [4 1935], Bridlington.

**Lindsay: Robert Govan** [4 1931], Ayr.

**Lloyd: Sidney John** [4 1943].

**Narracott: Edward** [4 1940], Torquay.

**Pinfold: Cyril George**, A.M.T.P.I. [4 1937], Cambridge.

**Powell: Herbert John** [4 1939], Hereford.

**Reynish: Roy Lewis** [4 1932], Southsea.

**Seel: Ernest**, Dipl.Arch. (Leeds) [4 1931].

**Smyth: Valentine** [4 1935], Belfast.

**Tadman: James Albert** [4 1937], Newark.

**Taylor: Ernest Dempster** [4 1936], Belfast.

**Uren: Reginald Harold** [4 1933].

**Westmoreland: Charles Edward**, T.D., Dip.T.P. (Lond.) [4 1932].

**Westwood: Norman Charles**, A.A.Dipl. [4 1937].

and the following Licentiate who have passed the qualifying Examination:

**Boutall: Richard Taunton.**

**Ford: William Arthur.**

**Tyrrell: John Edward**, Gosport.

and the following Licentiate who are qualified under Section IV, Clause 4 (c) (ii) of the Supplemental Charter of 1925:

**Lobban: Arthur Victor**, Ipswich.

**Parkinson: Edward Baldrey**, Huntingdon.

#### AS ASSOCIATES (337)

**Ali Khan: Syed Salaamat**, Dip.Arch. (Leics.).

**Allen: Robert Charles**, Morden.

**Anderson: Albert Nelson** [L], West Ewell.

**Andrews: Malcolm John Stuart.**

**Armitage: Ralph**, Dipl.Arch. (Leeds), Gravesend.

**Ashley: Howard Ian**, D.A. (Edin.), Edinburgh.

**Astbury: Hugh Cedric**, Purley.

**Bailey: George Frederick** [L].

**Baillie: Clement Robert James.**

**Bailiff: Ronald**, B.Arch. (L'pool), Canterbury.

**Baldwin: Edward Anthony**, B.A. (Arch.), Sheffield.

**Ball: Ronald Herbert.**

**Banks: Anthony Edwin**, Southsea.

**Beckett: Adrian George**, Burton-upon-Trent.

**Beckett: Sir Martyn Gervase**, Bt., M.C., B.A. (Cantab.).

**Benroy: Edwin**, A.A.Dipl.

**Bevan: Leslie**, Downe.

**Billinge: Allan**, Dip.Arch. (L'pool), Liverpool.

**Billingsley: Douglas William**, Dip.Arch. (Birm.), Wolverhampton.

**Bishop: Alan Courtenay**, Mansfield.

**Blackledge: Ewan George**, B.Arch. (L'pool), Liverpool.

**Blair: Peter Douglas**, Lowestoft.

**Bland: David Joseph Mellor.**

**Boal: William Wyld Mather**, Dipl.Arch. (Leeds), Harrogate.

**Bold: (Miss) Isabel Anne**, B.Arch. (L'pool), Cambridge.

**Bowdler: Cyril**, Dip.Arch. (Birm.), Wolverhampton.

**Brandl: (Miss) Lily**, D.A. (Edin.), Chislehurst.

**Brandt: Robert**, A.A.Dipl.

**Brearr: Gordon**, Dipl.Arch. (Leeds), Halifax.

**Brewster: Raymond Lennox**, Dip.Arch. (Leics.).

**Brown: Francis Owen**, B.A. (Arch.) (Sheffield), Sheffield.

**Brown: Stanley George**, Dip.Arch. (Nottm.), Nottingham.

**Browne: Thomas Bernard**, B.Arch. (N.U.I. Dublin), Maynooth, Co. Kildare.

**Bullard: John Alfred**, B.Arch. (Rand).

**Bullock: John**, D.A. (Edin.), Edinburgh.

**Burnett: Alan James**, D.F.C., Bexley.

**Burren: Neville John**, Dipl.Arch. (Northern Polytechnic), Aylesford.

**Burrows: William George**, M.C.D., B.Arch. (L'pool), Rainford.

**Cadd: Bernard**, A.A.Dipl.

**Campbell: Ian William**, D.A. (Edin.), Portobello.

**Carter: Thomas Dunbar**, Dip.Arch. (Sheffield), Sheffield.

**Case: Frederick Clarence Pearson**, B.Arch. (L'pool), St. Helens.

**Cassidy: Brian Clemons.**

**Cecil: Raymond Joseph**, Dip.Arch. (The Polytechnic).

**Cockshott: John Edmund Henry**, Dip.Arch. (Nottm.), Derby.

**Codling: Peter Frank**, Dipl.Arch. (Northern Polytechnic).

**Collins: John Frederick Norman**, Dip.Arch. (Birm.), Solihull.

**Concanen: George Victor.**

**Cooper: Trevor d'Almaine**, Bromley.

**Costin: George Barry**, B.A. (Arch.) (Lond.).

**Craft: Herbert Henry**, Dipl.Arch. (Leeds), Wakefield.

**Creighton: Hugh**, M.A.(Cantab.), Bletchley.

**Crowe: Frank Thomas**, B.Arch. (L'pool), Plymouth.

**Cunnison: John Andrew**, Dipl.Arch. (Northern Polytechnic), Harpenden.

**Curtis: Leonard John**, Ewell.

**Davidson: (Miss) Patricia**, D.A. (Edin.), West Linton.



Davidson: William McKeown, Bangor, Co. Down.  
 Davies: Derek Crawford, Kingston-upon-Thames.  
 Davies: Hugh Llewelyn, Cardiff.  
 Dennis: (Miss) Jennifer.  
 Dent: William Alan, Dipl.Arch. (Leeds), Locharbriggs.  
 Derbyshire: Andrew George, M.A. (Cantab.), A.A. Dipl.  
 Dickinson: Sabine Harvey, Dipl.Arch. (U.C.L.).  
 Dinsdale: Eric Kipling, Dipl.Arch. (Leeds), Wakefield.  
 Dower: Thomas Bernard, Dip.Arch. (Birm.), Wednesbury.  
 Downey: (Miss) Gabriel T. F., B.Arch. (N.U.I. Dublin), Shankill, Co. Dublin.  
 Dowse: Charles Edward, M.C., Houghton-le-Spring.  
 Drury: Brian William, Purley.  
 Dunn: Allan Alfred, A.A. Dipl.  
 Dunn: Benjamin Joseph, Dip.Arch. (Birm.), Birmingham.  
 Dunn: (Mrs.) Margery Ursula Powell, B.Arch. (L'pool).  
 Dunthorne: Philip Bayne, Meopham.  
 Eales: Frank Stanley, Dip.Arch. (Nottm.), Nottingham.  
 Eames: Edward Henry, East Barnet.  
 Embling: Arthur David Holtham, A.A. Dipl.  
 Emmett: Robert Derek, B.A. (Arch.) (Sheffield), Sheffield.  
 Evans: John Hywel, Newport, Mon.  
 Exley: Anthony John, Dipl.Arch. (Leeds).  
 Falkus: Donald Thomas Frederick, Bromley.  
 Fallas: Jack, Dipl.Arch. (Northern Polytechnic), Wakefield.  
 Farmer: William John, Dip.Arch. (Nottm.), Derby.  
 Ferguson: Michael Richard, Dip.Arch. (The Polytechnic), Milford.  
 Finch: Graham McGregor, Dipl.Arch. (Northern Polytechnic), Welwyn Garden City.  
 Fisher: Robert James, Dipl.Arch. (U.C.L.), Chichester.  
 Foster: Howard Grant.  
 Franklin: Harry, Dipl.Arch. (Leeds), Tadcaster.  
 Fraser: Ian, A.A. Dipl.  
 Fraser: Simon Barron, M.A. (Cantab.), Sevenoaks.  
 Frost: John Percy William, Dip.Arch. (Birm.), Burton-upon-Trent.  
 Froud: Monty Coe, Bournemouth.  
 Gadd: Ronald David.  
 Gallery: Eric Ernest, Dipl.Arch. (Northern Polytechnic), Chadwell Heath.  
 Gibbons: Dudley Charles, Dipl.Arch. (Northern Polytechnic).  
 Gillinson: Basil Zeleg, Dipl.Arch. (Leeds), Leeds.  
 Goddard: John Andrew, Dipl.Arch. (Northern Polytechnic).  
 Goldie: Donald Peter Millican, Dip.Arch. (Dunelm).  
 Gollancz: (Miss) Benvenuta Francesca.  
 Gooch: John Clinton, Dipl.Arch. (Northern Polytechnic).  
 Gordon: Morris James, D.A. (Edin.), Edinburgh.  
 Gosschalk: Bernard Louis, B.Arch. (C.T.).  
 Goulty: George Arthur.  
 Gowers: Peter Reginald Camille, Crawley.  
 Grainger: Robert, Chichester.  
 Grasy: James, Manchester.  
 Green: David Beauchamp, Dip.Arch. (Sheffield), Sheffield.  
 Green: Ronald, Dipl.Arch. (L'pool), West Kirby.  
 Greenway: Robert Edward, M.A. (Cantab.), Parkstone.  
 Greenwood: William Joseph Herman, Dipl.Arch. (Leeds), Bradford.  
 Guest: John Graham, Dipl.Arch. (Northern Polytechnic), Winchester.

Gwilt: Leonard George.  
 Hall: Deryck Thomas, Dipl.Arch. (Leeds), Knaresborough.  
 Hall: Frank, B.Arch. (Dunelm), Birmingham.  
 Hall: Noel Bernard John, Ilford.  
 Ham: Roderick Thomas Mathieson.  
 Handford: John Heekes, D.A. (Edin.), Edinburgh.  
 Hanson: Harry Geoffrey, Dipl.Arch. (Leeds), Darlington.  
 Harding: Peter James, Dipl.Arch. (Northern Polytechnic), Haywards Heath.  
 Hardy: Sydney, Dipl.Arch. (Leeds), Castleford.  
 Harrison: Peter Claxton, A.A. Dipl., Selsey.  
 Harvey: Elford William, Dip.Arch. (Birm.), Birmingham.  
 Harvey: Frederick Edward.  
 Hastings: Barry Charles Chaplin, Horton.  
 Heath: Adrian, A.A. Dipl.  
 Herz: Rudolf, Mitcham.  
 Hicks: Frederick Anthony Peter, Fareham.  
 Hill: Derek Brian, Manchester.  
 Hill: George Wharton, Dip.Arch. (Manchester), Chelmsford.  
 Hipkin: Hubert Raymond, Dip.Arch. (Sheffield), Boston.  
 Hodgson: Desmond Droydon, Dip.Arch. (Sheffield), Durham.  
 Hogg: George Murray, D.A. (Edin.), Edinburgh.  
 Holroyd: Percy Trevor, Dipl.Arch. (Leeds), Bradford.  
 Holtum: Arthur John, Dipl.Arch. (Northern Polytechnic), Maidstone.  
 Hope: Alexander, D.A. (Edin.).  
 Horton: Noel, Dipl.Arch. (Leeds), York.  
 Howard: Richard John, B.Arch. (L'pool), Old Colwyn.  
 Howcroft: Thomas Daniels, B.A. (Arch.) (Manchester), Manchester.  
 Howell: John Anthony Edward, A.A. Dipl., Sevenoaks.  
 Howell: William Gough, D.F.C., M.A.  
 Howells: Percival Lees, Godmanchester.  
 Hudson: Ralph Millsom, Dip.Arch. (Sheffield), Rotherham.  
 Hughes: Elwyn John, Dipl.Arch. (Northern Polytechnic).  
 Hull: Denis Edward.  
 Imrie: Maurice Alexander McCairn, D.A. (Edin.), Edinburgh.  
 Ingham: Graham Francis, D.A. (Edin.), Edinburgh.  
 Jackson: Charles William, Slough.  
 Jacques: (Miss) Mary Ragna Shaw, M.C.D., B.Arch. (L'pool), Liverpool.  
 Jameison: David Lovell Eric, Edinburgh.  
 Jamieson: Archibald Thomas, D.A. (Edin.), Kirkwall, Orkney.  
 Jedwab: Abraham Jakob.  
 Jeffree: John Peter, South Croydon.  
 Jeffries: Alexander Henry, Dipl.Arch. (Northern Polytechnic), Guildford.  
 Jennison: Brian Richard, Dipl.Arch. (Leeds), Leeds.  
 Jones: Arthur Colin Camber.  
 Jones: David Anthony Lewis.  
 Jones: Donald Harding, Dipl.Arch. (Leeds), Barnsley.  
 Jones: Kenneth Gordon, Croydon.  
 Jones: Kenneth Parry, Dipl.Arch. (Leeds), Northallerton.  
 Judd: George William [L], Reading.  
 Kaukas: Aloysius Bernard, Dipl.Arch. (Northern Polytechnic).  
 Keable: Julian Martin, Welwyn Garden City.  
 Keighley: John Kirkby, Dipl.Arch. (Leeds), York.  
 Kennaway: (Miss) Mavis Ann, D.A. (Edin.), Brechin.  
 Kent: John Latham, Dip.Arch. (Birm.), Sutton Coldfield.  
 Kenyon: John, Dip.Arch. (Manchester), Bury.  
 Kershaw: Philip, Dipl.Arch. (Leeds), Halifax.  
 Kimmins: Barry John, Bristol.

King: George Glyndwr, Dip.Arch., (Sheffield), Sheffield.  
 Kirkwood: Alexander Garland, Dip.C.D., Dipl. Arch. (L'pool), Liverpool.  
 Knight: Terence Leslie.  
 Knowles: Derrick, B.A. (Arch.) (Sheffield), Rhyll.  
 Knox: Donald, Dip.C.D., Dipl.Arch. (L'pool), Birkenhead.  
 Laing: (Miss) Jean Walbaum, D.A. (Edin.), Edinburgh.  
 Langley: Kenneth Edward, Dip.Arch. (Birm.), Sutton Coldfield.  
 Lavington: Gordon, East Molesey.  
 Lawrence: Brian Hayes, Dipl.Arch. (L'pool).  
 Laws: Leonard John, Dipl.Arch. (Northern Polytechnic).  
 Lawson: Kenneth Easting, Beverley.  
 Leask: James Walter White, A.A. Dipl.  
 Leckenby: David Anthony, Dipl.Arch. (Leeds), York.  
 Lee: Maurice William, Dip.Arch. (Birm.).  
 Leigh: (Miss) Daphne Rose.  
 Leigh: Raymond Hugh, A.A. Dipl.  
 Le Mare: Procter Stanway, Dipl.Arch. (L'pool).  
 Ley: Frank, East Barnet.  
 Lincoln: John.  
 Litchfield: Maurice John, Dipl.Arch. (Northern Polytechnic), Henley-on-Thames.  
 Lodge: Godfrey Dodgson, Dipl.Arch. (Northern Polytechnic), Sidcup.  
 Long: George James Fortescue, Dip.Arch. (Nottm.), Melton Mowbray.  
 Macalpine: John Wyndham, M.C., A.A. Dipl.  
 McAteer: Hugo, D.A. (Glas.), Edinburgh.  
 McGhee: Brian John, B.A. (Arch.) (Sheffield), Bournemouth.  
 Mackay: (Miss) Sheila Margaret, B.Arch. (L'pool).  
 MacMichael: Michael Thomas David, D.A. (Edin.), Alloa.  
 McMillan: Brian James, Dipl.Arch. (Northern Polytechnic), Yeovil.  
 Mann: William George, Coventry.  
 Mansfield: John Geoffrey, Dip.Arch. (Birm.), Wythall.  
 Marles: Erik Frank.  
 Marsh: Walter [L], Abergavenny.  
 Medd: (Miss) Felicity Anne Jocelyn, A.A. Dipl., Chertsey.  
 Meehan: Brian David James, B.Arch. (L'pool), Liverpool.  
 Mennim: Alexander Michael, Dipl.Arch. (Leeds).  
 Meredith: Roger Ashman, East Molesey.  
 Merer: Stanley Peter Charles, Dipl.Arch. (Northern Polytechnic), Aylesbury.  
 Metcalfe: Harold Arthur, Dipl.Arch. (Leeds), Leeds.  
 Midgley: John Lee, Dipl.Arch. (Leeds), Leeds.  
 Minter: Beaumont Ernest, M.C.D., B.Arch. (L'pool), Liverpool.  
 Mitchell: James Hewitt, Ewell.  
 Molesworth: Stephen Lindsay.  
 Moore: Anthony John Macpherson.  
 Moore: William Derek, Dipl.Arch. (Leeds), Tadcaster.  
 Morgan: Phillip Hughes, Dipl.Arch. (Northern Polytechnic).  
 Morrison: Walter Lawson, Dipl.Arch. (Northern Polytechnic).  
 Morton: Kenneth William, Dipl.Arch. (Northern Polytechnic).  
 Moss: Michael Frederick Harper, Nottingham.  
 Murray: Anthony William, Dip.Arch. (Birm.), Walsall.  
 Naddermer: Oscar Edward, Dip.Arch. (Birm.), Walsall.  
 Naylor: John, Dip.Arch. (Cardiff), Cardiff.  
 Neill: Cecil Stewart, D.A. (Edin.), Edinburgh.  
 New: Anthony Sherwood Brooks, New Barnet.  
 Nicholson: David Barwis.  
 Nicholson: (Mrs.) Shirley Catharine.  
 Nops: Colin Edgar Irving, Welling.  
 Oates: Charles Herbert Colin.

Ottewill: Robert David, Dipl.Arch. (Northern Polytechnic).  
 Pack: William Charles.  
 Pain: Colin Anthony Kirby, Orpington.  
 Palmer-Renton: Leslie Victor Lorraine, Bristol.  
 Parkinson: Jeffrey, Dipl.Arch. (Leeds), Leeds.  
 Parry: Gilbert Henry, Chester.  
 Parsons: John Damien.  
 Pearce: Edward Alan, Dip.Arch. (Cardiff), Cardiff.  
 Peters: John, D.A. (Edin.), Kirkcaldy.  
 Pettit: Claude Francis, Kingston-upon-Thames.  
 Phillips: John Michael, Dipl.Arch. (U.C.L.), Tewkesbury.  
 Pickrell: Peter, Dip.Arch. (Sheffield), Chesterfield.  
 Pike: Morris William, Eastbourne.  
 Platt: Martin, Chislehurst.  
 Plincke: John Richard, Purley.  
 Pogson: Charles Edward, Dipl.Arch. (Leeds), Leeds.  
 Powls: Harry, York.  
 Prangnell: Peter Neville, Maidstone.  
 Priestman: Arthur Martin, B.Arch. (L'pool), Welwyn Garden City.  
 Prince: Benjamin, M.C.D., B.Arch. (L'pool), Stafford.  
 Radcliffe: Anthony John, Dipl.Arch. (Leeds), Leeds.  
 Rayner: Robert Michael, Sevenoaks.  
 Reed: (Miss) Margaret Joan, M.C.D., B.Arch. (L'pool), Liverpool.  
 Rees: Philip Dilwyn, B.A. (Arch.) (Sheffield), Winchester.  
 Reid: Herbert William Moggach, Dip.Arch. (Abdn.), Aberdeen.  
 Renner: Nigel Alexander, B.Arch. (L'pool), Birkenhead.  
 Richards: Joseph Alan, Dip.Arch. (Birm.), Dudley.  
 Richards: (Miss) Pauline, Dip.Arch. (Dunelm).  
 Ritter: Paul, M.C.D., B.Arch. (L'pool), Nottingham.  
 Robinson: Kenneth Hugh, G.M., Daybrook.  
 Roebuck: John, A.A.Dipl.  
 Roffey: Alan Alfred, Dip.Arch. (Nottm.), Loughton.  
 Rosillo: Dennis Newton, Dip.Arch. (Nottm.), Newark.  
 Russell: John, B.A. (Arch.) (Sheffield), Sheffield.  
 Rutter: John Brian, Dipl.Arch. (Leeds), Leeds.  
 Ryland: George Peter.  
 Sainsbury: Colin Peter, West Byfleet.  
 Samuel: Ian Marshall Torrence, D.A. (Edin.), Newtongrange.  
 Sargeant: Frederick Anthony, Dipl.Arch. (Northern Polytechnic), Bracknell.  
 Saundery: Dennis Ernest, Dipl.Arch. (Northern Polytechnic).  
 Savage: Peter Douglas, M.C.D., B.Arch. (L'pool), Liverpool.  
 Scott: David Norman, Dip.Arch. (Birm.), Birmingham.  
 Scully: Gavin Edward, A.A.Dipl., Claygate.  
 Sewell: Charles Derek, Dipl.Arch. (Leeds), Leeds.  
 Sharp: Archibald Alan Stuart, Watford.  
 Sharp: Lionel Charles, Dipl.Arch. (Northern Polytechnic), Bickley.  
 Shawcross: (Miss) Elizabeth Vere.  
 Sherlock: Thomas Harley, Sanderstead.  
 Short: Anthony John, Poole.  
 Simpson: Alan Noble, D.A. (Edin.), Edinburgh.  
 Simpson: William Harry, Dip.Arch. (Sheffield), Chelmsford.  
 Slater: Dennis Clark, Dip.Arch. (Dunelm), Sunderland.  
 Smith: Alexander John, Dip.Arch. (Abdn.), Aberdeen.  
 Smith: Donald Button, Dip.Arch. (Sheffield), Sheffield.  
 Smith: Frederick Charles, Dipl.Arch. (Oxford), Hazlemere.  
 Smith: George Brian, Dip.Arch. (Birm.), Birmingham.

Smyth: Robert James, D.A. (Edin.), Limavady, Co. Derry.  
 Sneeshy: Geoffrey Bertram, B.A. (Arch.) (Sheffield), Ely.  
 Snowden: John Hartley, Chester.  
 Spence: John Edwin, M.A. (Cantab.).  
 Sproul: Norman Ian, D.A. (Edin.), Edinburgh.  
 Stansfield: Derek John, Dip.Arch. (Birm.), Birmingham.  
 Steane: Robert Anthony George, A.A.Dipl.  
 Stoddart: Robert Stewart, D.A. (Edin.), Dip.T.P. (Lond.), Carshalton Beeches.  
 Stone: John Cecil, Dipl.Arch. (Leeds), York.  
 Storr: George, Dipl.Arch. (Leeds), Leeds.  
 Streets: Leslie, Dip.Arch. (Dunelm), Sunderland.  
 Strickland: Robert Frederick Price.  
 Sunderland: Goldyn, D.A. (Edin.), Edinburgh.  
 Sutcliffe: David Norman, Dipl.Arch. (Northern Polytechnic), Ryde, I.O.W.  
 Talbot: Edward Robert, Chester.  
 Taylor: John Peter.  
 Taylor: Thomas Wilson, Dip.Arch. (Sheffield), Retford.  
 Teasdale: John Christopher, Dip.Arch. (Birm.), Stafford.  
 Tennant: Robert, B.Sc. (Arch.) (Glas.), Edinburgh.  
 Thomas: Cedric Scott, Dipl.Arch. (Northern Polytechnic).  
 Thomas: Godfrey Max, Dipl.Arch. (Leeds), Leeds.  
 Thomlinson: Peter, York.  
 Thompson: Gordon Henry Frederick, Worthing.  
 Thomson: Alexander Bolton, B.A. (Arch.) (Sheffield), Sheffield.  
 Tomkinson: Donald Herbert, M.C.D., B.Arch. (L'pool), Nottingham.  
 Tucker: Charles, Dipl.Arch. (Northern Polytechnic), New Malden.  
 Turner: James Allan, Dipl.Arch. (Northern Polytechnic).  
 Tweedie: Ian William, D.A. (Edin.).  
 Unwin: George Richard, M.C., B.Arch. (L'pool), Liverpool.  
 Vallis: Philip Harvey Mather, Dipl.Arch. (Northern Polytechnic).  
 Walker: Wilfred Alan Tetley, B.Arch. (C.T.), Cambridge.  
 Wall: Trevor Norman, Dipl.Arch. (Northern Polytechnic).  
 Wallis: Peter, Dipl.Arch. (Northern Polytechnic), Sidmouth.  
 Wardell: George Denis, Hull.  
 Waterhouse: David Barclay.  
 Waters: David Tennyson, Dipl.Arch. (Northern Polytechnic).  
 Watson: John Gleave, M.C.D., B.Arch. (L'pool), Ashton-in-Makerfield.  
 Watters: Allen William, Dipl.Arch. (Northern Polytechnic), Hertford.  
 Webb: Frederick James.  
 West: Major Duncan Buller, Dipl.Arch. (Oxford), Abingdon.  
 Westaway: Eric Mortimer.  
 Weston-Lewis: John Vincent Patrick, Dipl.Arch. (Northern Polytechnic).  
 Whicheloe: Norman Arthur Powell, A.A.Dipl.  
 Whitaker: Antony John, B.A. (Arch.) (Sheffield), Sheffield.  
 White: Norman Henry, Dip.Arch. (Dunelm), Tynemouth.  
 Whitehead: Edward Farad, Dipl.Arch. (Northern Polytechnic).  
 Whiteley: Edward, Dipl.Arch. (Leeds), Doncaster.  
 Whitestone: Robert Derek, Dipl.Arch. (Northern Polytechnic).  
 Whittaker: Christopher Roy.  
 Wilding: Robert William, D.A. (Glas.), Clydebank.  
 Williams: Kenneth Alfred, Dipl.Arch. (Northern Polytechnic).  
 Willoughby: Hugh Nesbitt, Sutton.  
 Wilson: Thomas Ronald, D.A. (Edin.), Falkirk.

Winter-Baker: Clarence Vivian, Havant.  
 Womersley: Charles Peter, West Wickham.  
 Wright: Leslie Arthur, Dip.Arch. (Nottm.).  
 Yardley: Maurice Victor, Dipl.Arch. (Northern Polytechnic), Bedford.  
 Young: Edward Johnston, A.A.Dipl. Southampton.

#### AS LICENTIATES (9)

Brant: William Henry.  
 Dalton: Frederick James.  
 Gibbs: Stanley Frank.  
 Jacobson: Zalik.  
 McDougall: Alexander.  
 Pike: Bertram Roy, Dorchester.  
 Spiers: Ernest Noel, Leicester.  
 Strahan: Francis Charles.  
 Walters: Donald Thomas, West Kilbride.

#### ELECTION: 6 JANUARY 1953

An election of candidates for membership will take place on 6 January 1953. The names and addresses of the candidates with the names of their proposers, found by the Council to be eligible and qualified in accordance with the Charter and Bye-laws, are herewith published for the information of members. Notice of any objection or any other communication respecting them must be sent to the Secretary, R.I.B.A., not later than Monday 29 December 1952.

The names following the applicant's address are those of his proposers.

#### AS FELLOWS (8)

Angus: Laurence Mortimer, M.A. (Arch.) (Manchester) [A 1911], 2 Gordon Square, W.C.1; 7 Frogna, N.W.3. Dr. Charles Holden, L. G. Pearson, P. W. Adams.

Bayes: Kenneth Austin Horton [A 1933], 37 Park Street, W.1; 4 Temple Fortune Lane, N.W.11. Rolf Hellberg, Howard Lobbs, P. V. Mauger.

Ellis: William Cecil [A 1935], 10 Market Place, Bishop Auckland, Co. Durham. G. R. Clayton, C. A. Harding, S. W. Milburn.

Gibson: Alexander George, A.A.Dipl. [A 1933], Design Research Unit, 37 Park Street, W.1; 4 Downshire Hill, N.W.3. Sir Hugh Casson, G. R. Dawbarn, Frank Rutter.

Guttridge: William Alfred, Dipl.Arch. (Leeds) [A 1934], 2-4 Gordon Square, W.C.1; 18 Ossulton Way, N.2. Dr. Charles Holden, P. W. Adams, L. G. Pearson.

Harrison: Donald Dex, Dipl.Arch. (Leeds), A.M.T.P.I. [A 1932], 38 Holland Villas Road, W.14; 34 Holland Park Road, W.14. F. R. S. Yorke, A. Bailey, D. du R. Aberdeen.

Suggitt: Jack Alwyn [A 1936], Colmore House, 21 Waterloo Street, Birmingham, 2; 771 Shirley Road, Hall Green, Birmingham, 28. C. E. M. Fillmore, J. B. Surman, E. Holman.

Taylor: Gerald Roy [A 1950], c/o Chief Engineer, War Office, London District, Whitehall, S.W.1; 29A Cranmore Lane, Aldershot. Hants. F. H. Shann, F. O. Marchant, R. G. Bell.

#### AS ASSOCIATES (358)

The name of a school, or schools, after a candidate's name indicates the passing of a recognised course.

Abbott: Albert [Final], 5 Bosfield Corner, East Kilbride, Lanarkshire. James Taylor, A. G. Henderson, W. J. B. Wright.

Adams: (Miss) Catherine Mary Glen, D.A. (Glas.) (Glasgow Sch. of Arch.), 'Grange', 11 Waverley Place, Saltcoats, Ayrshire. Prof. W. J. Smith, James Houston, William McCrea.

Aitken: (Miss) Audrey Margaret [Final], 25 Trafalgar Road, Birkdale, Southport. Cecil Stewart, T. L. Viney, E. H. Banks.

Alexander: Douglas Raymond [Final], 68 Cotnam Gardens, Cotnam, Bristol, 6. C. W. Box, J. N. Meredith, E. H. Button.

Alford: Brian John [Final], 6 Broadview, Stevenage, Herts. Harold Jones, T. H. B. Burrough, E. H. Button.

Allen: William John [Final], 22 The Stiles Road, Clontarf, Dublin, Ireland. J. O'H. Hughes, J. J. Robinson, Vincent Kelly.

Anderson: Alan John [Final], Burrington Farm, Burrington, nr. Bristol. G. D. G. Hake, T. H. B. Burrough, Eric Ross.

Anderson: Basil John Ramsay [Final], 54 Jessopp Road, Norwich, Norfolk. G. A. Crockett, J. G. Davies, C. J. Tomkins.

Annisson: David, Dipl. Arch. (L'pool) (Liverpool Sch. of Arch.: Univ. of Liverpool), 'Madryn', 88 South Sudley Road, Liverpool, 19. Prof. L. B. Budden, Prof. R. Gardner-Medwin, B. A. Miller.

Ashcroft: James Huntington, B.Arch. (L'pool) (Liverpool Sch. of Arch.: Univ. of Liverpool), 44 Uldale Close, West Derby, Liverpool, 11. Prof. L. B. Budden, Prof. R. Gardner-Medwin, B. A. Miller.

Ashworth: Stanley [Final], 7 Stansfield Road, Failsforth, Manchester. Cecil Stewart, P. G. Fairhurst, B. L. Moir.

Baggott: Michael John [Final], 15 Henry's Avenue, Woodford Green, Essex. E. B. Musman, R. C. Foster, D. W. Aldred.

Baillie: Edward Michael, B.A. (Arch.) (Sheffield) (Univ. of Sheffield: Dept. of Arch.), 'Park View', Ypres Road, Allestree, Derby. Prof. Stephen Welsh, H. B. Leighton, F. H. Crossley.

Baker: William John [Final], 30 Primrose Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.3. G. D. G. Hake, T. H. B. Burrough, J. R. Edwards.

Banister: Robert [Special Final], 1 Mountview, Borden, nr. Sittingbourne, Kent. B. W. Fitch-Jones, R. L. Honey, F. D. Ward.

Banks: Keith Gordon [Final], 39 Largewood Avenue, Tolworth, Surbiton, Surrey. Applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (d).

Barlow: Richard Anthony [Final], 345 Willowbrook Road, Corby, Northants. Cecil Stewart, D. R. Harper, E. S. Benson.

Barnes: Alan Watson, M.A. (Cantab) (Final), 59 Brixton Hill, S.W.2. James Macgregor, Dr. T. A. Lodge, Allan Johnson.

Bartlett: John Leslie, Dipl. Arch. (U.C.L.) (Bartlett Sch. of Arch.: Univ. of London), 51 Redcliffe Gardens, Kensington, S.W.10. Prof. H. O. Corfiato, R. C. White-Cooper, D. du R. Aberdeen.

Barton: Peter Gay, Dip. Arch. (Cardiff) (Welsh Sch. of Arch.: The Tech. Coll., Cardiff), 15 Moordale Road, Cardiff, Glam. Lewis John, Dr. T. A. Lloyd, C. F. Jones.

Bass: Edward Victor [Special Final], 1492 Greenford Road, Greenford, Middlesex. C. D. Andrews, S. A. Farmer, A. C. Hopkinson.

Bateman: Geoffrey Frank [Final], 67 Tycehurst Hill, Loughton, Essex. K. J. Lindy, Prof. A. E. Richardson, E. A. S. Houfe.

Bates: Alfred James, Dipl. Arch. (Northern Polytechnic) (Northern Poly. (London): Dept. of Arch.), 9 Northern Road, Aylesbury, Bucks. T. E. Scott, H. Bramhill, S. F. Burley.

Bayley: Michael Hugh Headington, Dipl. Arch. (Oxford) (Sch. of Tech. Art and Commerce, Oxford: Sch. of Arch.), 'Raymead', nr.

Boulsters Lock, Maidenhead, Berks. J. R. Tolson, A. B. West, H. J. Stribling.

Bell: Dennis William [Final], 22 Salisbury Street, Park Avenue, Hull, E. Yorks. J. Konrad, G. D. Harbron, Edgar Farrar.

Biggs: Denis Gordon [Final], 'Clifton', Webb Lane, Hayling Island, Hants. A. C. Townsend, Frank Mellor, J. V. Quarmbay.

Billinge: Roland, B.Arch. (L'pool) (Liverpool Sch. of Arch.: Univ. of Liverpool), 45 Oulton Road, Liverpool, 16. Prof. L. B. Budden, Prof. Gordon Stephenson, Prof. R. Gardner-Medwin.

Bilton: George Kenneth [Special Final], 116, Bridge Lane, Golders Green, N.W.11. Lieut.-Col. D. T. Wallis, J. W. Macgregor, Thomas Wallis.

Bird: Basil Ingram Robson, B.Arch. (Dunelm) (King's Coll. (Univ. of Durham), Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Sch. of Arch.), 70 Manor House Road, Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 2. Prof. W. B. Edwards, F. W. Harvey, J. H. Napper.

Bishop: David Harold (Northern Poly. (London): Dept. of Arch.), 14 Mount Stewart Avenue, Kenton, Harrow, Middlesex. T. E. Scott, S. F. Burley, H. Bramhill.

Blackburn: James William, Dipl. Arch. (Leeds) (Leeds Sch. of Arch.), 42 Mapplebeck Road, High Green, Sheffield. W. A. Eden, D. A. Fowler, F. Chippindale.

Blackmore: Alfred Stanley Gardner, Dip. Arch. (Nottm.) (Nottingham Sch. of Arch.), Bottesford Rectory, nr. Nottingham. J. W. M. Dudding, A. E. Eberlin, L. J. Wood.

Blee: Michael John [Final], Dyke Lane Cottage, The Street, Poynings, Hassocks, Sussex. K. E. Black, The Lord Mottistone, F. F. Howard.

Blyth: David George [Final], 15 Ridgeway Road, Long Ashton, Somerset. G. D. G. Hake, T. H. B. Burrough, Eric Ross.

Bodley-Scott: Mark, Dipl. Arch. (Northern Polytechnic) (Northern Poly. (London): Dept. of Arch.), 19 Brechin Place, S.W.7. T. E. Scott, Sir Lancelot Keay, Sir Giles Scott.

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Bonfield: William John [Special Final], 15 Livingstone Road, Southall, Middlesex. Basil Hughes, E. B. Gianfield, George Fairweather.

Borley: Anthony Philip Gerald [Final], 63 The Drive, Ilford, Essex. D. W. Aldred, A. V. J. Kirkham, Joseph Emberton.

Bowes: George William, Dip. Arch. (Abdn.) (Aberdeen Sch. of Arch.: Robert Gordon's Tech. Coll.), 'Thistle-down', Mount Avenue, Hutton, nr. Brentwood, Essex. A. G. R. Mackenzie, Sir Thomas Bennett, M. L. Winslade.

Bramall: George Morris, B.A. (Arch.) (Sheffield) (Univ. of Sheffield: Dept. of Arch.), 73 Storth Lane, Wales, Sheffield. Prof. Stephen Welsh, H. B. S. Gibbs, H. B. Leighton.

Brandenburger: John Richard (Arch. Assoc. (London): Sch. of Arch.), 12 Holmdale Gardens, N.W.4. R. F. Jordan, H. G. Goddard, Arthur Korn.

Bretman: Victor [Special Final], 58 Pigott Street, Poplar, E.14. T. E. Scott, S. F. Burley, H. Bramhill.

Brooke: (Miss) Prudence Mary, B.A. (Arch.) (London) (Bartlett Sch. of Arch.: Univ. of London), Braeside, Theydon Bois, Essex. Prof. H. O. Corfiato, R. C. White-Cooper, D. du R. Aberdeen.

Brooks: Graham, Dip. Arch. (Cardiff) (Welsh Sch. of Arch.: The Tech. Coll., Cardiff), 4 Grasmere Avenue, Roath Park, Cardiff. Lewis John, Dr. T. A. Lloyd, C. F. Jones.

Brown: Patrick [Final], 42 Cherry Drive, Canterbury, Kent. H. Anderson, H. C. Ashenden, Anthony Swaine.

Brown: Peter Alfred James (Northern Poly. (London): Dept. of Arch.), 14 Oxford Gardens, Winchmore Hill, N.21. T. E. Scott, S. F. Burley, and applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (d).

Brown: Robert, Dip. Arch., Dip. T.P. (Dunelm) (King's Coll. (Univ. of Durham): Newcastle-upon-Tyne: Sch. of Arch.), 28 Beaumont Street, Sunderland, Co. Durham. Prof. W. B. Edwards, Lieut.-Col. A. K. Tasker, F. A. Child.

Brunton: Alan, Dipl. Arch. (Leeds) (Leeds Sch. of Arch.), County Architect's Dept., County Hall, Trowbridge, Wilts. C. Sunderland, D. A. Fowler, W. A. Eden.

Brunton: John Graham, Dip. Arch. (The Polytechnic) (The Poly., Regent Street, London: Sch. of Arch.), 35 Sutherland Avenue, W.9. J. S. Walkden, David Jenkin, S. Beverley.

Buckingham: Michael Vivian [Final], 3 Phyllis Avenue, New Malden, Surrey. Frederick Barber, and applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (d).

Buffery: Kenneth George, Dip. Arch. (Birm.) (Birmingham Sch. of Arch.), 39 Sheen Road, Richmond, Surrey. A. Douglas Jones, C. E. M. Fillmore, T. M. Ashford.

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Cadwalader: William (Birmingham Sch. of Arch.), 'The Iris', Criccieth, North Wales. A. Douglas Jones, Herbert Jackson, C. E. M. Fillmore.

Campbell: Colin Stewart [Final], 'Wenlock', The Chase, Thundersley, Essex. E. M. Rice, H. G. Stanham, A. F. G. Stanham.

Carpenter: Eric Charles Thomas [Final], 23 Presburg Road, New Malden, Surrey. Applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (d).

Carpenter: (Miss) Margaret Laura, B.Arch. (Dunelm) (King's Coll. (Univ. of Durham), Newcastle-upon-Tyne: Sch. of Arch.), 12 Oaklands, Gosforth, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 3. Prof. W. B. Edwards, Raglan Squire, J. H. Napper.

Carr: Hugh Henry, M.C.D., B.Arch. (L'pool) (Liverpool Sch. of Arch.: Univ. of Liverpool), 'Talisin', 41 Cae Mur Road, Caernarvon. Prof. L. B. Budden, Prof. R. Gardner-Medwin, B. A. Miller.

Carruthers: (Mrs.) Elsie Edith [Final], 1 New Court, Temple, E.C.4. W. H. Marmorek, Austin Blomfield, T. J. Lynch.

Carter: Edward, B.Arch. (Dunelm) (King's Coll. (Univ. of Durham), Newcastle-upon-Tyne: Sch. of Arch.), 13 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.4. Prof. W. B. Edwards, Sir Hubert Worthington, J. H. Napper.

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**Chilton: Peter**, B.A. (Arch.) (Manchester) (Victoria Univ., Manchester: Sch. of Arch.), 11 Clyde Road, West Didsbury, Manchester, 20. Prof. R. A. Cordingley, J. P. Nunn, P. M. Andrews.

**Clapham: Peter**, A.A.Dipl. (Arch. Assoc. (London): Sch. of Arch.), 2 Belsize Avenue, Hampstead, N.W.3. R. A. Jensen, H. G. Goddard, Arthur Korn.

**Clayton: (Miss) Jane**, B.Arch. (L'pool) (Liverpool Sch. of Arch.: Univ. of Liverpool), 29 Dodginton, Whitechurch, Salop. F. C. Saxon, Prof. R. Gardner-Medwin, Prof. L. B. Budden.

**Clist: Trevor Woodward** [Final], 'Claines', The Crescent, Hadleigh, Essex. J. M. Scott, P. F. Burrage, Hubert Clist.

**Coble: Anthony Peter Murray** [Final], 237 Kirkdale, Sydenham, S.E.26. Frank Risdon, Edward Britton, C. P. Williams.

**Cooper: Douglas John** [Special Final], 4A Cannon Park Road, Coventry, Warwicks. C. H. Elkins, G. R. Hutton, R. Hellberg.

**Cornelius: Sydney Kenneth** [Final], 14 Pentire Avenue, Upper Shirley, Southampton. A. C. Townsend, B. H. Dale, J. B. Brandt.

**Counsell: Raymond Harold** [Final], Burgate Cottage, nr. Godalming, Surrey. G. D. G. Hake, T. H. B. Burrough, E. H. Button.

**Court: Wilfred Ronald**, B.A. (Cantab) [Final], The White Cottage, Market Lane, Linton, Cambs. J. Macgregor, Peter Bicknell, Kenneth Ward.

**Cousins: Michael Tom Robert** [Final], 66 Tivoli Park Avenue, Margate, Kent. Applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (d).

**Cowan: Peter David**, Dipl.Arch. (Northern Polytechnic) (Northern Poly. (London): Dept. of Arch.), 125 Edenbridge Road, Bush Hill Park, Enfield, Middlesex. T. E. Scott, S. F. Burley, H. Bramhill.

**Cox: Frank** [Special Final], 66 Hollington Road, Aspley, Nottingham. C. F. W. Haseldine, H. H. Dawson, J. W. M. Dudding.

**Crabtree: Derek William**, Dipl.Arch. (Manchester) (Victoria Univ., Manchester: Sch. of Arch.), 'Lorne', 3 Stephenson Drive, Burnley, Lancs. Prof. R. A. Cordingley, A. J. Hope, R. M. McNaught.

**Crawford: Gerald Neville**, B.Arch. (L'pool) (Liverpool Sch. of Arch.: Univ. of Liverpool), c/o County Architect's Dept., Shire Hall, Gloucester. Prof. L. B. Budden, Prof. R. Gardner-Medwin, B. A. Miller.

**Crinion: David Ellis**, M.C.D., B.Arch. (L'pool) (Liverpool Sch. of Arch.: Univ. of Liverpool), 12A Sefton Drive, Liverpool, 8. Prof. L. B. Budden, Prof. Gordon Stephenson, B. A. Miller.

**Croft: Harold Roy**, Dip.Arch. (Sheffield) (Univ. of Sheffield: Dept. of Arch.), 64 Rodney Street, Liverpool, 1. Prof. Stephen Welsh, H. B. Leighton, H. B. S. Gibbs.

**Crofts: Frederick Arthur** [Final], 'Lynwood', 89 Kensington Road, Cheadle Heath, Stockport, Ches. Cecil Stewart, W. C. Young, L. Yates.

**Crowth: Geoffrey Joe Winterton**, Dip.Arch. (Nottm.) (Nottingham Sch. of Arch.), 69 Boundary Road, Newark, Notts. Cecil Howitt, F. H. Crossley, E. H. Ashburner.

**Cullum: Charles Herbert** (Arch. Assoc. (London): Sch. of Arch.), Honeysuckle Cottage, High Street, Burbage, Wilts. Arthur Korn, T. Burrington, Ian Forbes.

**Darke: Michael Harold**, Dipl.Arch. (Northern Polytechnic) (Northern Poly. (London): Dept.

of Arch.), 10 Thornton Way, N.W.11. T. E. Scott, Dr. J. L. Martin, Edwin Williams.

**Darvall: Peter John**, B.A. (Cantab), Dipl.Arch. (U.C.L.) (Bartlett Sch. of Arch.: Univ. of London), 73 Felmongers, Harlow, Essex. Michael Waterhouse, Frederick Gibberd, Prof. H. O. Corfiato.

**Davenport: Thomas Albert**, Dip.Arch. (Birm.) (Birmingham Sch. of Arch.), 191 Shortheath Road, Erdington, Birmingham, 23. A. Douglas Jones, C. E. M. Fillmore, C. M. Coombs.

**Davies: Gerald Arthur** [Final], 150 Broadway, Leigh-on-Sea, Essex. Frederick Gibberd, A. E. Kelsey, J. M. Scott.

**Davies: Ian** [Final], 55 Brook Lane, Timperley, Altrincham, Cheshire. Cecil Stewart, L. C. Howitt, Edgar Sutcliffe.

**Davies: John Hywel**, Dip.Arch. (Leics.) (Leicester Coll. of Art and Tech.: Sch. of Arch.) c/o County Architect's Dept., Shire Hall, Llangefni, Anglesey, North Wales. F. Chippindale, S. Penn Smith, G. A. Cope.

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**Dawbarn: Denzil Merton** [Final], Stanmer Park Hotel, Ditchling Road, Brighton, 6, Sussex. K. E. Black, Harold Cherry, and applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (d).

**Dean: Christopher Michael**, B.Arch. (L'pool) (Liverpool Sch. of Arch.: Univ. of Liverpool), Farfield, Caldby Road, West Kirby, Cheshire. Prof. L. B. Budden, Prof. R. Gardner-Medwin, B. A. Miller.

**De'Ath: Richard**, D.A. (Glas.) (Glasgow Sch. of Arch.), 48 Dumbreck Road, Glasgow, S.1. A. G. Henderson, Prof. W. J. Smith, T. S. Cordiner.

**Dickens: David George**, Dip.Arch. (Leics.) (Leicester Coll. of Art and Tech.: Sch. of Arch.) 19 Sandown Road, Wigston Fields, Leicester. F. Chippindale, S. Penn Smith, G. A. Cope.

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**Donaldson: Francis** [Special Final], 37 Brockenhurst Gardens, Mill Hill, N.W.7. T. E. Scott, S. F. Burley, E. H. Firmin.

**Douglas: (Miss) Phyllis Mary**, B.Arch. (L'pool) (Liverpool Sch. of Arch.: Univ. of Liverpool), 43 Green Lane, Mossley Hill, Liverpool, 18. W. T. Harrison, Prof. R. Gardner-Medwin, Prof. L. B. Budden.

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**Dracup: Perceval Louis** [Special Final], 76 Shaldon Drive, Morden, Surrey. Applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (d).

**Drowne: George William John** [Special Final], 57 Albert Street, Slough, Bucks. W. D. Hartley, H. J. Stribling, Arthur Korn.

**Dutton: Harold Alfred**, Dip.Arch. (Birm.) (Birmingham Sch. of Arch.), 10 Tudbury Road, Northfield, Birmingham, 31. A. Douglas Jones, William Haywood, C. E. M. Fillmore.

**Edge: Royston Griffith**, Dip.Arch. (Birm.) (Birmingham Sch. of Arch.), 7 The Linthurst, Blackwell, Bromsgrove, Worcestershire. L. C. Lomas, A. Douglas Jones, T. M. Ashford.

**Edmonds: Michael Leighton** [Final], 9 Cwrt-y-Vil Road, Penarth, Glamorganshire. G. D. G. Hake, Eric Ross, W. M. Traylor.

**Eliason: Ronald Christopher**, B.Arch. (L'pool) (Liverpool Sch. of Arch.: Univ. of Liverpool), 18 Broadview, Stevenage, Herts. Prof. L. B. Budden, Prof. R. Gardner-Medwin, B. A. Miller.

**Elliott: Eric John** [Final], 15 Hobart Street, Stonehouse, Plymouth, Devon. E. U. Channon, Captain S. R. Edwards, H. J. Hammick.

**Ellwood: George** [Special Final], 37 Isleworth Drive, Chorley, Lancs. C. H. MacKeith, G. N. Hill, A. T. Nicholson.

**Elphick: John Alistair**, B.Arch. (L'pool) (Liverpool Sch. of Arch.: Univ. of Liverpool), 69 Windermere Avenue, Roath, Cardiff. Prof. L. B. Budden, Prof. R. Gardner-Medwin, B. A. Miller.

**Ely: Eric Alfred** [Final], 153 Brudenell Road, S.W.17. T. J. Lynch, F. C. Webster, W. B. Siedman.

**Emmerson: Alan** (Arch. Assoc. (London): Sch. of Arch.), 109 Brondesbury Road, N.W.6. R. F. Jordan, Arthur Korn, Frank Rutter.

**Ensor: George Harold Wood**, Dip.Arch. (Birm.) (Birmingham Sch. of Arch.), 'The Homestead', 9 Sundial Lane, Great Barr, Birmingham, 22A. A. Douglas Jones, T. M. Ashford, F. J. Osborne.

**Evans: Neale Townley**, B.Arch. (L'pool) (Liverpool Sch. of Arch.: Univ. of Liverpool), 'Dovercliffs', Egremont Promenade, Wallasey, Cheshire. Prof. L. B. Budden, B. A. Miller, Dr. Ronald Bradbury.

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**Fennell: Douglas** [Final], 'Inglewood', Mouldsworth, nr. Chester. E. M. Parkes, R. N. MacKellar, F. H. Brown.

**Ferguson: Archibald**, D.A. (Glas.) (Glasgow Sch. of Arch.), 108 Bannockburn Road, Stirling. A. M. McMichael, E. S. Bell, A. N. Malcolm.

**Field: Eric John** [Special Final], 127 Carlton Avenue, Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex. J. M. Scott, W. J. Reed, H. M. Luyken.

**Finney: Peter Laurier** [Final], 1 The Stable Yard, Delph Lane, Myddleton, Warrington. Cecil Stewart, A. Douglas Jones, F. L. Halliday.

**Fisher: Walter Anderson**, D.A. (Edin.) (Edinburgh Coll. of Art: Sch. of Arch.), 29 Clearburn Crescent, Edinburgh, 9. J. R. McKay, W. H. Kinninmonth, W. I. Thomson.

**Flaux: Louis Michael**, Dip.Arch. (Cardiff) (Welsh Sch. of Arch.: The Tech. Coll., Cardiff), c/o 18 Osborne Road, Pontypool, Monmouthshire. Lewis John, Dr. T. A. Lloyd, C. F. Jones.

**Follows: Geoffrey**, Dip.Arch. (Birm.) (Birmingham Sch. of Arch.), 'Inglewood', Rowley Park, Stafford. Herbert Jackson, K. A. Lloyd, G. A. G. Miller.

**Ford: John Francis** [Special Final], 14 Avondale Road, Mottingham, S.E.9. T. F. Ford, J. E. M. Macgregor, T. J. Lynch.

**Ford: John Robert** [Special Final], 264 Hampden Road, Ilford, Essex. C. W. Box, H. D. Roberts, E. G. W. Souster.

**Ford: Thomas Mair, D.A. (Glas.)** (Glasgow Sch. of Arch.), Bank House, Muirkirk, Ayrshire, Scotland. Prof. W. J. Smith, A. G. Jury, J. A. Coia.

**Foster: Christopher Henry** [Special Final], 32 Ollerton Avenue, Ashton-on-Mersey, Sale, Cheshire. L. C. Howitt, Edgar Sutcliffe, C. E. Pearson.

**Fowle: John, D.A. (Dundee)** (Dundee Coll. of Art: Sch. of Arch.), 'Dinard', Rosemount, Blairgowrie, Perthshire. John Needham, William Salmond, T. H. Thoms.

**Frew: James, D.A. (Glas.)** (Glasgow Sch. of Arch.), 'Craigielea', Chapeltown, Lanarkshire. Major L. D. Paterson, Prof. W. J. Smith, L. W. Hutson.

**Friend: Peter Donovan** [Special Final], 58A Upper Richmond Road, S.W.15. Alex. Thorpe, Michael Tapper, Denis Poulton.

**Fullerton: Peter, D.F.C.** [Special Final], Grove Cottage, Lower Teddington Road, Kingston-on-Thames. A. C. Fairtlough, Basil Hughes, Frederick Etchells.

**Fullman: Geoffrey Michael** [Final], 'Sandlea', Buckhurst Hill, Wokingham, Berks. Lieut.-Col. W. E. Cross, Sir Lancelot Keay, and applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (d).

**Gill: William Kenneth, Dip.Arch. (Leics.)** (Leicester Coll. of Art and Tech. Sch. of Arch.), 228 Walton Road, Chesterfield, Derbyshire. Clifford Bond, F. Chippindale, T. W. Haird.

**Good: Robert** [Final], 'Tower House', Well Bank, Haslingden, Rossendale, Lancs. Cecil Stewart, E. S. Benson, A. J. Hope.

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**Robson: (Miss) Roma Austral** [Final], 8 Portsdown Hill Road, Bedhampton, Havant, Hants. A. C. Townsend, Frank Mellor, V. G. Cogswell.

**Rochford: John Patrick, M.C.D., B.Arch. (L'pool)** (Liverpool Sch. of Arch.: Univ. of Liverpool), 12 Merlin Road, Blackburn, Lancs. Prof. L. B. Budden, Prof. R. Gardner-Medwin, B. A. Miller.

**Roddick: Dennis Mathieson Carlyle** [Final], 20 Edenpark Road, Prenton, Birkenhead, F. O. Lawrence, Harry Banister, Herbert Thearle.

**Roe: Donald Charles, (Arch. Assoc. (London): Sch. of Arch.)**, 17 Sevington Road, Hendon, N.W.4. Arthur Korn, R. F. Jordan, H. G. Goddard.

**Rogers: Ian Grant, Dip.Arch. (Abdn.)** (Aberdeen Sch. of Arch.: Robert Gordon's Tech.

Coll.), 14 Cranford Terrace, Aberdeen. E. F. Davies, J. A. Allan, A. B. Gardner.

**Rolfe: Maurice** [Final], 43A Dornton Road, Balham, S.W.12. E. M. Rice, Alister MacDonald, G. C. Wilson.

**Ross: Donald Harper, Dip.Arch. (Abdn.)** (Aberdeen Sch. of Arch.: Robert Gordon's Tech. Coll.), 72 Hammersmith Road, Aberdeen. E. F. Davies, A. B. Gardner, J. G. Marr.

**Salmon: William Henry Geoffrey, A.A. Dipl. (Arch. Assoc. (London): Sch. of Arch.)**, 14 Talbot Road, Highgate, N.8. R. F. Jordan, Herbert Kenchington, Brian O'Rorke.

**Scott: Kenneth Coleridge** [Final], 199 Peterham Road, Richmond, Surrey. R. T. Beck, E. U. Channon, A. B. Waters.

**Shaw: Ralph Alan, M.C.D., B.Arch. (L'pool)** (Liverpool Sch. of Arch.: Univ. of Liverpool), 27 Jesmond Avenue, Blackpool, Lancs. Prof. L. B. Budden, Prof. R. Gardner-Medwin, B. A. Miller.

**Shipman: Gerald John, B.A. (Cantab.), A.A. Dipl. (Arch. Assoc. (London): Sch. of Arch.)**, 60 Park Lane, W.1. S. Clough, J. Macgregor, W. P. Dyson.

**Simmonds, Maurice Frank, [Special Final]**, 'The Flat', C.R.E. Office, Milldam Bks., Burnaby Road, Portsmouth, Hants. A. C. Townsend, Ernest Bird, Colonel R. F. Gutteridge.

**Skipp: Leslie Edward** [Final], 50 Aldworth Road, Stratford, E.15. D. W. Aldred, E. L. Gale, E. A. Day.

**Sloane: Eric, D.A. (Glas.)** (Glasgow Sch. of Arch.) 2196 Dumbarton Road, Glasgow, W.4. William McCrea, Prof. W. J. Smith, L. H. Ross.

**Smith: Alan Bertram, Dip.Arch. (Leics.)** (Leicester Coll. of Arch. and Tech., Sch. of Arch.), 49 Grove Park Road, Chiswick, W.4. H. G. C. Spencely, Anthony Minoprio, F. Chippindale.

**Smith: Allan Don** [Final], 46 Well Street, Paisley, Scotland. Prof. W. J. Smith, William McCrea, J. S. Maitland.

**Smith: Charles Kenneth George** [Special Final], 'Meaux', Station Road, Brampton, Cumberland. Dr. J. L. Martin, J. H. Haughan, C. B. Martindale.

**Smith: Douglas Henry, Dip.Arch. (Leics.)** (Leicester Coll. of Art and Tech.: Sch. of Arch.), 24 Dixon Road, Stonegate, Leicester. F. Chippindale, T. W. Haird, G. A. Cope.

**Smith: Harry Locke, Dipl.Arch. (Leeds)** (Leeds Sch. of Arch.), 58 Manor Drive, Cottingham, Bingley, Yorks. D. A. Fowler and applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3(d).

**Smith: Kenneth Middleton** [Final], 3 Chelston Avenue, Hove, 3, Sussex. K. E. Black, S. H. Tiltman, F. F. Howard.

**Spence: Gordon Alfred George** [Final], 60 Burma Road, Green Lanes, N.16. Lieut.-Col. O. Campbell-Jones, R.N. Wakelin, D. R. Humphrys.

**Spencer: Richard Harry Ramsay** (Arch. Assoc. (London): Sch. of Arch.) 18-20 Canonbury Park North, N.1. Henry Elder, Prof. W. G. Holford, Denis Poulton.

**Spurr: John Stephen, Dipl.Arch. (Leeds)** (Leeds Sch. of Arch.), 47 Mount Pleasant, Middleton, Leeds, 10. W. G. Walmsley, W. A. Eden, Peter Dunham.

**Stannard: Patrick** [Final], 23 Bristol Road, Southsea, Hants. A. C. Townsend, V. G. Cogswell, J. V. Nisbet.

**Stevens: Donald William** [Final], 7 Sussex Gardens, Birchington-on-Sea, Kent. Frank Risdon, H. Anderson, H. C. Ashenden.

**Stiles: Leslie Arthur** [Special Final], 12 Westland Drive, Hayes, Bromley, Kent. C. W. Hutton, T. E. Scott, H. Bramhill.

**Stout: Thomas, B.Arch.** (L'pool) (Liverpool Sch. of Arch.: Univ. of Liverpool), 3 Isherwood Street, Leigh, Lancs. B. A. Miller, Herbert Jackson, K. A. Lloyd.

**Stride: Barton Edward** [Final], 'Kenbar', Park Road, Shirehampton, Bristol. T. H. B. Burrough, H. T. Rainger, W. J. Rogers.

**Stringer: Michael, M.A.** (Cantab.) [Final], Corsley, Mayfield, Sussex. James Macgregor, W. P. Dyson, B. A. Hebler.

**Strowler: Kenneth James Arthur** [Final], 'Kenwood', 62 Trinity Road, Rayleigh, Essex. Richard Sheppard, F.R.S. Yorke, J. M. Scott.

**Sudbury: Robert Ivan** [Final], 'Wayside', Longfield Lane, Ilkeston, Derbyshire. C. St. C. Oakes, T. N. Cartwright, A. J. Thraves.

**Sunderland: Maurice** [Final], 'Rosslyn', 17 Lismoyn Park, Belfast. R. H. Gibson, R. S. Wilshire, Frank McArdle.

**Sursham: Anthony Ernest Harold, B.A.** (Arch.) (Cantab.) [Final], Markyate Coll, Markyate, nr. St. Albans, Herts. Prof. A. E. Richardson, E. A. S. Houfe, J. Macgregor.

**Sykes: Frank, Dipl.Arch.** (Leeds.) (Leeds Sch. of Arch.), 4 Royds Avenue, Sandylands, Morecambe, Lancs. W. A. Eden, Sir Lancelot Keay, Lieut.-Col. W. E. Cross.

**Szczerbowicz: Stefan Wladyslaw, Dipl.Arch.** (Oxford) (Sch. of Tech. Art and Commerce, Oxford: Sch. of Arch.), 4 Favart Road, S.W.6. J. R. Tolson, E. A. L. Martyn, E. M. Rice.

**Tapp: (Miss) June Margaret, Dipl.Arch.** (U.C.L.) (Bartlett Sch. of Arch.: Univ. of London), Field House, Wetherby, Yorks. Prof. H. O. Corfiato, D. du R. Aberdeen, R. C. White-Cooper.

**Taylor: Derek Baughan, B.Arch.** (L'pool) (Liverpool Sch. of Arch.: Univ. of Liverpool), 36 Lawn Heads Avenue, Littleover, Derby. Prof. L. B. Budden, Prof. R. Gardner-Medwin, B. A. Miller.

**Taylor: (Miss) Dorothy Muriel** [Final], 65 Tennyson Road, Stoke, Coventry, Warwickshire. Prof. L. B. Budden, Prof. R. Gardner-Medwin, B. A. Miller.

**Taylor: Eric James** [Special Final], 66 Station Road, Barnes, S.W.13. A. D. R. Caroe, A. P. Robinson, Arthur Korn.

**Taylor: Norman, B.Arch.** (L'pool) (Liverpool Sch. of Arch.: Univ. of Liverpool), 44 Market Street, New Mills, Stockport, Cheshire. Prof. L. B. Budden, Prof. R. Gardner-Medwin, B. A. Miller.

**Taylor: Ronald Frederick** [Final], 11 Walgrave Street, Newland Avenue, Hull, E. Yorks. J. Konrad, Edgar Farrar, G. D. Harbron.

**Tennent: Douglas Duncan** [Final], Flat 7, High Street, Ashford, Kent. J. L. S. Dahl, H. M. Luyken, W. J. Reed.

**Theaker: Alan, Dipl.Arch.** (Leeds) (Leeds Sch. of Arch.), 33 Conway Road, Redcar, Yorks. R. S. Shapley, W. E. Haslock, Arthur Harrison.

**Thimbleby: Peter** [Final], 'The Little House', Longrood Road, Bilton, Rugby. F. Chippindale, S. Penn Smith, G. A. Cope.

**Thomas: Henry Arthur Conroy, [Final], 20 Allens Road, Southsea, Hants. A. C. Townsend, R. A. Thomas, C. W. Wilkins.**

**Thompson: Owen Edgar** [Final], 19B St. John's

Park, Blackheath, S.E.3. Edward Britton, V. L. Nash, C. P. Williams.

**Thomson: James Baxter** [Final], 146 Court Road, Orpington, Kent. F. L. Preston, J. M. Easton, Howard Robertson.

**Thorndyke: Arthur Ernest** [Special Final], 'Newstead', 486 Loughborough Road, Birstall, nr. Leicester. E. W. Roberts, E. Frear, T. W. Haird.

**Thorne: Eric Gordon** [Final], 11 Egerton Road, Whitefield, Manchester. Cecil Stewart, A. Douglas Jones, F. L. Halliday.

**Thornton: Derek Victor, Dipl.Arch.** (Northern Polytechnic) (Northern Poly. (London): Dept. of Arch.), 19 Prothero Gardens, Hendon, N.W.4. W. A. S. Lloyd, W. Curtis Green, Christopher Green.

**Thorpe: Anthony Winton** [Final], Trecregyn Farm, Llangrannog, Llandysul, Cards. G. D. G. Hake, T. H. B. Burrough, Frederick Hill.

**Thynne: Henry William, (Northern Poly. (London): Dept. of Arch.), 18 Dallin Road, Plumstead, S.E.18. T. E. Scott, Howard Lobb, H. Bramhill.**

**Tibble: Leslie Robert Malcolm** [Final], c/o Messrs. Brian L. Sutcliffe and Partners, 4 Westwood Road, Southampton. A. C. Townsend, B. H. Dale, J. B. Brandt.

**Tomlinson: James Bernard** [Special Final], c/o County Architect's Dept., Staffordshire County Council, Council Buildings, Martin Street, Stafford. J. H. Haughan, C. M. Coombs, Alec Nisbet.

**Towns: (Miss) Ann Madeline Leonie Hayes** [Final], 48 Lillieshall Road, S.W.4. J. B. F. Cowper, E. D. Mills, Michael Waterhouse.

**Trevett: George Albert** [Special Final], 45 Westfield Road, Surbiton, Surrey. Eric Lyons, L. C. Varcoe, R. N. Vases.

**Tulitt: Christopher William** [Final], 47 Milton Road, Portsmouth, Hants. A. C. Townsend, V. G. Cogswell, J. V. Nisbet.

**Turner: Alan Norman, Dipl.Arch.** (Birm.) (Birmingham Sch. of Arch.), 47 Hermitage Road, Erdington, Birmingham, 23. A. Douglas Jones, T. M. Ashford, Reginald Edmonds.

**Tyrell: Allan Francis, Dip.Arch.** (Cardiff) (Welsh Sch. of Arch.: The Tech. Coll., Cardiff), 33 Romilly Road, Cardiff. Lewis John, Dr. T. A. Lloyd, C. F. Jones.

**Ure-Reid: George, Dip.Arch.** (Abdn.) (Aberdeen Sch. of Arch.: Robert Gordon's Tech. Coll.), 12 Margaret Street, Aberdeen. E. F. Davies, J. G. Marr, G. A. Mitchell.

**Vincent: Ronald John** [Final], 81 Nursery Road, Stockwell, S.W.9. E. M. Rice, H. A. Mealand, D. R. Humphrys.

**Wackerbarth: Richard Malcolm, B.A.** (Arch.) (Sheffield) (Univ. of Sheffield: Dept. of Arch.), 48 Selborne Road, Old Southgate, N. 14. Prof. Stephen Welsh, Frederick MacManus, Edward Armstrong.

**Walker: John Stafford** [Final], 88 Park Avenue, Hull. J. Konrad, F. J. Horth, A. C. Blackmore.

**Walker: Robert, Dip.Arch.** (Abdn.) (Aberdeen Sch. of Arch.: Robert Gordon's Tech. Coll.), 51 Cattofield Place, Aberdeen. E. F. Davies, J. G. Marr, G. A. Mitchell.

**Walls: Lawrence Edward** [Final], 24 Ben Tillet Close, Barking, Essex. Frank Risdon, Alister MacDonald, G. C. Wilson.

**Warren: Roy Frederick, Dip.Arch.** (Nottm.) (Nottingham Sch. of Arch.), 390 Bennett Street, Long Eaton, Notts. A. E. Eberlin and applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3(d).

**Watt: Donald Moore** [Final], Sion Hill House, Off Sion Close, Ribbleson, Preston, Lancs. John Watt, G. N. Hill, F. N. Pinder.

**Watts: Edward Maynard** [Final], 58 London Road, Redhill, Surrey. Applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3(d).

**Weddle: Arnold Edgar, B.Arch., Dip.T.P.** (Dunelm) (King's Coll. (Univ. of Durham) Newcastle-upon-Tyne: Sch. of Arch.), 33a Norcot Road, Reading, Berks. Prof. W. B. Edwards, Prof. J. S. Allen, J. H. Napper.

**Welsh: Robert Gordon, D.A.** (Glas.) (Glasgow Sch. of Arch.), 'Sunnyside', Grange Road, Moffat. William McCrea, Prof. W. J. Smith, J. Bell.

**White: Paul, M.A.** (Cantab.) [Final], 1a Sutton Court, Chiswick, W.4. J. Macgregor, W. P. Dyson, B. A. Hebler.

**White: Thomas, Dip.Arch.** (Dunelm) (King's Coll. (Univ. of Durham) Newcastle-upon-Tyne: Sch. of Arch.), 1 Tynedale Terrace, Benton, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Prof. W. B. Edwards, F. W. Harvey, J. H. Napper.

**Whiteley: Charles Donald, Dipl.Arch.** (Leeds.) (Leeds Sch. of Arch.), 21a Branklin Road, Harrogate. Noel Pyman, N. R. Paxton, Hubert Lidbetter.

**Whitley: Robert James** [Final], County Architect's Department, County Hall, Hertford, Herts. Cecil Stewart, C. H. Aslin, A. Douglas Jones.

**Whitmore: Frederick Walter, [Special Final], 16 Dehar Crescent, N.W.9. E. D. Mills, A. H. Gale, H. R. Chanter.**

**Wilde: Robert Arnold, Dipl.Arch.** (Leeds) (Leeds Sch. of Arch.), 32 Detroit Avenue, Austhorpe, Leeds. D. A. Fowler, N. H. Fowler, Noel Pyman.

**Wilkinson: Dennis, Dip.Arch.** (Dunelm) (King's Coll. (Univ. of Durham) Newcastle-upon-Tyne: Sch. of Arch.), 18 Kingsway Avenue, West Point, Levenshulme, Manchester. L. C. Howitt, Edgar Sutcliffe, Prof. W. B. Edwards.

**Will: Oscar Evelyn** [Final], 3 Levett Gardens, Ilford, Essex. Frank Risdon, Daydon Griffiths, E. D. N. Bomer.

**Willems: Denis** [Final], 13 Cotswold Close, Uxbridge, Middlesex. A. B. Waters, A. L. Smith, L. A. Chackett.

**Williams: Peter Gordon, B.A.** (Arch.) (Sheffield) (Univ. of Sheffield: Dept. of Arch.), 17 Penshurst Avenue, Hesse, East Yorks. Prof. Stephen Welsh, H. B. Leighton, H. B. S. Gibbs.

**Williams: Roy Dixon, Dip.Arch.** (Nottm.) (Nottingham Sch. of Arch.), 76 Cavendish Drive, Rock Ferry, Birkenhead, Cheshire. Applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3(d).

**Willmore: Oliver Darien, Dip.Arch.** (Cardiff) (Welsh Sch. of Arch.: The Tech. Coll., Cardiff), 114 King's Road, Canton, Cardiff. Lewis John, Dr. T. A. Lloyd, C. F. Jones.

**Wilson: Geoffrey, M.Sc.** (Leeds) [Final], Planning Engineer, The University of Leeds, Leeds, 2. Dr. T. A. Lodge, F. L. Charlton, Allan Johnson.

**Witham: Kenneth Perry Vincent, Dip.Arch.** (Sheffield) (Univ. of Sheffield: Dept. of Arch.), Conigre House, Cork Street, Frome, Somerset. Prof. Stephen Welsh, H. B. Leighton, R. W. H. Vallis.

**Woodward: Geoffrey Frederick, B.Arch.** (L'pool) (Liverpool Sch. of Arch.: Univ. of Liverpool), Architect's Department, Hertfordshire County Council, County Hall, Hertford. Prof. L. B. Budden, Prof. R. Gardner-Medwin, B. A. Miller.

**Wren:** Alexander Kenneth Grieve, D.A. (Glas. (Glasgow Sch. of Arch.), 25 Heugh Street, Falkirk, Stirlingshire. Prof. W. J. Smith. A. N. Malcolm, William McCrea.

**Wynn:** Dennis Alder [Final], 36 Sheringham Road, Anerley, S.E.20. E. M. Rice, Geddes Hyslop, D. R. Humphrys.

**Yeats:** Robert Mackenzie [Final], 16 Carrick Road, East Kilbride, Lanarkshire, Scotland. F. R. Wylie, W. Underwood, G. F. Shanks.

#### AS LICENTIATES (4)

**Goulding:** Leslie Stuart, British Electricity Authority, Eastern Divisional Headquarters, Generation Construction Dept., Northmet House, Southgate, N.14. Bells Cross Road, Barham, near Ipswich. M. J. Slater and the President and Hon. Secretary of the Suffolk Association of Architects under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (a).

**Rating:** Professor Adolf, 24 Chancery Lane, W.C.2; 11 Lyndhurst Road, N.W.3. F. H. Herrmann, F. R. S. Yorke, Prof. Clifford Holliday.

**Taylor:** William Eric, 5 Guildhall Street, Londonderry; 9 West End Park, Londonderry. R. H. Gibson and the President and Hon. Secretary of the Royal Society of Ulster Architects under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (a).

**Tomei:** Laurence Francis Stephen, 24 Dean Street, 14 Croham Mount, South Croydon, Surrey. Harold Greenwood, David Booth, J. R. Young.

#### ELECTION: 31 MARCH 1953

An election of candidates for membership will take place on 31 March 1953. The names and addresses of the overseas candidates, with the names of their proposers, are herewith published for the information of members. Notice of any objection or any other communication respecting them must be sent to the Secretary, R.I.B.A., not later than Saturday 14 March 1953.

The names following the applicant's address are those of his proposers.

#### AS FELLOWS (2)

**Brundle:** Kenneth Alfred, A.A.Dipl. [A. 1936]. Public Works Department, Singapore, Malaya; 23 Nassim Road, Singapore. F. W. Brewer, W. I. Watson, K. S. Ng.

**Koh:** Cheng Yam, A.A.Dipl. [A. 1934], Messrs. Swan and Maclaren, E 11 Hongkong Bank Chambers, Singapore, Malaya; 138 Pasir Panjang Road, Singapore. W. I. Watson, Dale Cuthbertson, F. W. Brewer.

#### AS ASSOCIATES (15)

**Ahed:** Mohamed Abdul, Dip.Arch. (Leics.) (Leicester Coll. of Art and Tech: Sch. of Arch.), c/o Dr. M. A. Rubb, Assistant Health Officer, Corporation, No. 306 Lawrence Road, Garden West, Karachi, Pakistan. F. Chippindale, E. C. C. Hicks, S. Penn Smith.

**Allen:** Richard, B. Arch. (Melbourne) (Passed a qualifying exam. approved by the R.A.I.A.), 55 Marne Street, South Yarra, Victoria, Australia. Prof. B. B. Lewis, R. K. Stevenson, Leighton Irwin.

**Brown:** Alexander Maccallum, D.A. (Edin.) (Edinburgh Coll. of Art: Sch. of Arch.), c/o Messrs. Tripe and Wakeham, Kuwait, Persian Gulf. Basil Spence, J. R. McKay, A. C. Tripe.

**Fisher:** Fred, B.Arch. (Rand) (Passed a qualifying Exam, approved by the I.S.A.A.), c/o City Engineers Dept., P.O. Box 1049, Johannesburg, South Africa. Applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3(d).

**French:** Harold Thomas, B.Arch. (C.T.)

(Passed a qualifying Exam. approved by the I.S.A.A.), c/o Messrs. Blackburne, Norburn and Partners, P.O. Box 695, Dar es Salaam, Tanganyika Territory. S. L. Blackburne, G. B. E. Norburn, Prof. L. W. T. White.

**Gilling:** Douglas Lawrence, B.Arch. (Sydney) (Passed a qualifying Exam. approved by the R.A.I.A.), c/o Messrs. Joseland and Gilling, 62 Castlereagh Street, Sydney, N.S.W., Australia. Prof. Leslie Wilkinson, F. G. Gilling, E. L. Thompson.

**Grouse:** Reginald Edward, B.Arch. (Melbourne) (Passed a qualifying Exam. approved by the R.A.I.A.), 9 Lisbuoy Court, Toorak, Victoria, Australia. Leighton Irwin, J. F. D. Scarborough, W. P. R. Godfrey.

**Jones:** Leslie Arthur, B.Arch. (C.T.) (Passed a qualifying Exam. approved by the I.S.A.A.), 2 'Graydene', Bird Street, Port Elizabeth, South Africa. Prof. L. W. T. White, H. H. McWilliams, F. O. Eaton.

**Kristafor:** Anthony, B.Arch. (C.T.) (Passed a qualifying Exam. approved by the I.S.A.A.), 116 Fife Avenue, Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia. Prof. L. W. T. White, O. Pryce Lewis, C. A. Knight.

**Monk:** Leon Arthur Ernest, A.A.Dipl. (Arch. Assoc. (London): Sch. of Arch.), Messrs. Prynne Abbott and Davis, 13 College Road, Madras 6, India. Applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3(d).

**Pradhan:** Balkrishna Mukundrao [Special Final], 175 Mahendra Mansion, Lady Jamshetji Road, Dadar, Bombay, 28, India. A. R. Shibley, R. J. Duke, the late W. S. Grice.

**Robinson:** David William (Passed a qualifying Exam. approved by the N.Z.I.A.), 5 Malone Place, Hawera, New Zealand. Prof. C. R. Knight, Prof. A. C. Light and the President and Hon. Secretary of the N.Z.I.A. under Bye-law 3(a).

**Sadler:** Raymond Archie [Final], R.C.A.F., Architects Dept., Middle Street, Victoria Island, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada. H. C. Hughes, Peter Bicknell, W. E. Marston.

**Sylvester-Booth:** Charles Vernon (Passed a qualifying Exam. approved by the R.A.I.A.), 69 Roland Avenue, Turramurra, Sydney, N.S.W., Australia. Prof. F. E. Towndrow, Prof. Leslie Wilkinson, Prof. H. I. Ashworth.

**Van Niekerk:** Cornelius Willem, B.Arch. (Rand) (Passed a qualifying Exam. approved by the I.S.A.A.), Messrs. Horwitz and Van Niekerk, 6 Progress Buildings, 10 De Beers Road, Kimberley, South Africa. R. C. Rinaldi, and applying for nomination by the Council under Bye-law 3 (d).

#### AS LICENTIATE (1)

**Brown:** Thomas Leslie, Public Works Dept., Khartoum, Sudan. P. F. Lester, G. B. Bridgman, R. E. Enthoven.

## Notes from the Minutes of the Council

### MEETING HELD 4 NOVEMBER 1952

**Appointment.** The Hertfordshire Society: R.I.B.A. Representative on General Council. Mr. Hope Baganel [F] re-appointed.

**Direct Election to the Fellowship.** By a unanimous resolution of the Council, Mr. Robert Schofield Morris, President, Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, was elected to the Fellowship under the provisions of the Supplemental Charter of 1925, Section IV, Clause 4.

**Presentation of Gift from Royal Architectural Institute of Canada to the R.I.B.A.** On behalf of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, Mr. A. Graham Henderson, Immediate Past President, presented a miniature totem pole, carved out of basalt by native craftsmen, as a token of the cordial relations existing between the Royal Institutes in the United Kingdom and Canada. Members of Council expressed their appreciation at the selection of an emblem symbolic of the history of the Dominion, and it was resolved with acclamation that a very hearty vote of thanks be accorded to the President and Council of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada.

**R.I.B.A. Architecture Bronze Medals.** (a) *The Leicestershire and Rutland Society of Architects.* The Council gave formal approval to the award for the four years ending 31 December 1950 by the Jury of the Leicestershire and Rutland Society of Architects, made in favour of the science block building at Leicester University College, designed by Messrs. Pick, Everard, Keay and Gimson (Martin Gimson, T. W. Haird [F], Kenneth Arundel [A] and Hugh Smith [A]), and also by Mr. T. Shirley S. Worthington [F] of Messrs. Thomas Worthington and Sons [F.F.A.]. (b) *The Berks, Bucks and Oxon Architectural Association.* The Council appointed Dr. J. L. Martin [F], as the R.I.B.A. representative to serve on the Jury empanelled to consider the award for the five-

year period ending 31 December 1951 in the area of the Berks, Bucks and Oxon Architectural Association.

**Alterations to Rules.** (a) *The Federation of Malaya Society of Architects.* Formal approval was given to minor amendments to the rules and to a number of bye-laws submitted by the Federation of Malaya Society of Architects. (b) *The East Africa Institute of Architects.* Approval was given, subject to the completion of certain details left to the Honorary Secretary, to revised rules for the East Africa Institute of Architects, under which territorial chapters are constituted in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika, the East Africa Institute thus becoming the parent society for the British-administered territories in East Africa.

**Government Economy Measures: The Building Research Station.** At a previous meeting, it had been decided to send an expression of concern in regard to proposals to reduce the staff at the Building Research Station as part of the Government's economy campaign, and assurances were asked from the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research that all precautions would be taken to avoid making cuts which would interfere with the vital research in progress on behalf of the building industry. The Council considered a reply explaining that some reduction in man-power and financial resources was inevitable, and giving assurances that care had been taken to maintain a future programme of research basically the same as at present, though there might be a slight retardation in the routine progress. It was also stated that the resources allocated to building research totalled about one-seventh of the whole available to the Department, and that building research came second only to the work of the National Physical Laboratory. The reply was noted.

**Membership.** The following members were elected:— as Fellows—4; as Associates—13.



**Students.** 90 Probationers were elected as Students.

**Applications for Election.** Applications for election were approved as follows:—*Election 9 December 1952*:—as Honorary Corresponding Members—2; as Fellows—26; as Associates—337; as Licentiates—7. *Election 3 March 1953 (Overseas Candidates)*: as Associates—6.

**Applications for Transfer to Retired Members' Class under Bye-Law 15.** The following applications were approved:—As Retired Fellow: Professor Alfred Samuel Hook; As Retired Associate: Arnold Montague Barrowcliff. As Retired Licentiate: William Henry Fleeming.

**Obituary:** The Secretary reported with regret the death of the following members: Reginald Francis Joseph Fairlie, R.S.A. [F]. J. Stockdale Harrison, [F]. Mr. Stockdale Harrison was a past President of the Leicester and Leicestershire Society of Architects and had represented that body on the Council and the Allied Societies' Conference. Frederick Ernest Briant Ravenscroft [F]. William Williamson [F]. Waller King Bedingfield [Retd. F]. Mr. Bedingfield was a past President of the Leicester and Leicestershire Society of Architects. Archibald James Thomas Abel [A]. Harry Allberry [A]. Mr. Allberry was a past President of the Architectural Association of Ireland and of the Royal Institute of the Architects of Ireland and had represented the latter body on the Council, and the Allied Societies' Conference. George Harry Bertram Gould [A]. Mr. Gould had served on the Allied Societies' Conference as the representative of the Colchester and District Chapter of the Essex, Cambridge and Hertfordshire Society of Architects. Alfred Edward Williams [A]. Mr. Williams was awarded the R.I.B.A. Diploma in Town Planning. Clayton Harold Callow [L]. Wilfrid Fitzalan Crombie [L]. Charles Edward Fox [L]. Thomas Ignatius McCarthy [L]. William Benjamin Rolfe [L]. Henry Allen Wakeford [L]. John Beardwood Jolly [Retd. L]. Ronald O'Halloran Giles [Student].

## Members' Column

*This column is reserved for notices of changes of address, partnership and partnerships vacant or wanted, practices for sale or wanted, office accommodation, and personal notices other than of posts wanted as salaried assistants for which the Institute's Employment Register is maintained.*

### APPOINTMENTS

**Mr. E. H. Adams** [A] has been appointed Resident Architect for the construction of the Kumasi Central and Mental Hospitals, and his address is Resident Architect (P.W.D.), Kumasi Central Hospital, Private Mail Bag, Kumasi, Gold Coast.

**Mr. Edwin H. Brown** [L] has been appointed Controller to the Public Works Department, Tripolitania, Libya, where he will be pleased to receive trade catalogues, etc.

**Mr. W. S. Butler**, A.M.T.P.I. [A] has been appointed Deputy County Planning Officer of Northumberland County Council, and will take up his duties on 1 January 1953. His address will then be 43 Side, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1.

**Mr. George Holmes** [A] has taken up the appointment of Borough Housing Architect to the Borough of King's Lynn, Town Hall, King's Lynn, Norfolk, and will be pleased to receive trade catalogues, etc.

**Mr. J. M. Milner** [A] has been appointed Chief Planning Assistant to the County Borough of

Stockport. Communications should be forwarded to the Town Hall, Stockport, after 5 January 1953.

**Mr. Michael G. Munday** [A] has taken up an appointment with Mr. G. Rivers Thomas, of Victoria Street, P.O. Box 3585, Nairobi, Kenya Colony, East Africa, and will be pleased to receive trade catalogues, etc., at this address.

**Mr. Vernon Z. Newcombe**, A.M.T.P.I. [A] previously Assistant Chief Architect Planner to the Stevenage Development Corporation, will take up an appointment as Manager, Housing Trust, Federation of Malaya, in January 1953. His address will be P.O. Box 1049, Kuala Lumpur, Malaya.

**Mr. John Terry** [A] has been appointed Consulting Architect to the Government of the North-West Frontier Province, Pakistan, and has resigned his post as Senior Architect to the Military Engineer Services of Pakistan. He will continue his private practice in partnership with Mr. Graeme Black, from their offices at 15 The Mall, Rawalpindi and Flat 7, Outside Kabuli Gate, Peshawar, where catalogues and technical data will be gratefully received.

**Lieut.-Col. H. M. Dale Wood**, R.E. [A] has relinquished his appointment as Director of Housing with the Foreign Office (German Section) and has joined the firm of Messrs. Edmund Kirby and Sons (Mr. J. G. R. Sheridan [A]), at 5 Cook Street, Liverpool, 2.

### PRACTICES AND PARTNERSHIPS

**Mr. R. H. Gallannaugh** [L] of 12 Grafton Street, London, W.1, has taken into partnership Mr. Gordon Pearson [A]. The address will remain unchanged, and the firm will practise under the style of **R. H. Gallannaugh and Partner**.

**Mr. G. D. Hamilton** [F] is retiring from the firm of **John Hamilton and Son**, and the practice will be carried on under the same name by his son, **Mr. M. J. Hamilton** [L], of St. Mary's, Henley Down, Crowhurst, Sussex.

**Messrs. Leach, Rhodes and Walker** [A/L] have opened an office at 327 Clifton Drive South, Lytham St. Annes, Lancs, where they will be pleased to receive trade catalogues, etc.

**Mr. Leonard Manasseh**, A.A.Dipl. [A] has taken into partnership **Mr. Ian Baker**, A.A.Dipl. [A]. His firm now practises as **Leonard Manasseh and Partners**, and has moved from Red Lion Square to 29 Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.2. (TRAFalgar 1381/2).

**Mr. O. B. Raven** [L] has taken over the practice of the late **Harry Pover** and will carry on the practice under the name of **Edwin Pover and Son** at 54-55 Park Road, Faversham (Faversham 2198), where he will be pleased to receive trade catalogues, etc.

**Mr. J. Tomlinson**, A.M.T.P.I. [A] has entered into partnership with **Mr. W. H. McAlister**, and the firm will practise from 16 Waring Street, Belfast, N. Ireland.

### CHANGES OF ADDRESS

**Mr. T. A. L. Belton**, A.M.T.P.I. [A] has removed to The Withymead Centre, Countess Wear, Exeter, Devon. (Exeter 55866.)

**Mr. John Bickerdike** [A] has removed to 8 Forwich Road, Welwyn Garden City, Herts.

**Messrs. George E. Clay and Partners** [A/A] of Parrock Street, Gravesend, Kent, have opened a branch office at 10 New Road, Rochester, Kent (Chatham 45266), where they will be pleased to receive trade catalogues, etc.

**Mr. D. E. Harrington** [F] has removed his main office to 61 Frognaal, Hampstead, N.W.3 (HAMPstead 9988), where he will be pleased

to receive trade catalogues, etc. He will continue to have a branch office at 24 Buckingham Street, W.C.2. (TRAFalgar 5556).

**Mr. James O'Hanlon Hughes** [F] has removed to 2 Mespil House, Sussex Road, Dublin, Eire.

**Mr. Alan Causey Jones** [A] has changed his address to 21 Wood Lane, Poughkeepsie, New York, U.S.A.

### CHANGE OF TELEPHONE NUMBER

The telephone number of **Mr. J. Kennedy Hawkes** [A] has been changed to FREmantle 4401-2.

### PRACTICES AND PARTNERSHIPS WANTED AND AVAILABLE

For sale, old-established architect's practice in well-known popular South Coast town. The price is very reasonable, and the offices and position are excellent. Box 85, c/o Secretary, R.I.B.A.

Associate with general all-round and London experience seeks partnership or position leading thereto. Box 86, c/o Secretary, R.I.B.A.

Practice for Sale. South-East Kent coast, including offices, furniture and equipment. Member retiring. Box 87, c/o Secretary, R.I.B.A.

Fellow, owing to the death of his partner, would be pleased to correspond with any member desirous of purchasing a share in well-established practice in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Box 88, c/o Secretary, R.I.B.A.

### FOR SALE

For sale. Surveyor's dumpy level by Stanley; staff and tripod. Box 89, c/o Secretary, R.I.B.A.

Associate has for sale one antiquarian portfolio and one double elephant portfolio. Box 90, c/o Secretary, R.I.B.A.

### ACCOMMODATION

Office accommodation to let, Charing Cross area, 550 sq. ft.; £350 per annum inclusive rates, heating, lighting and cleaning. Six year lease. No premium. Box 91, c/o Secretary, R.I.B.A., or telephone TRAFalgar 1381/2.

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